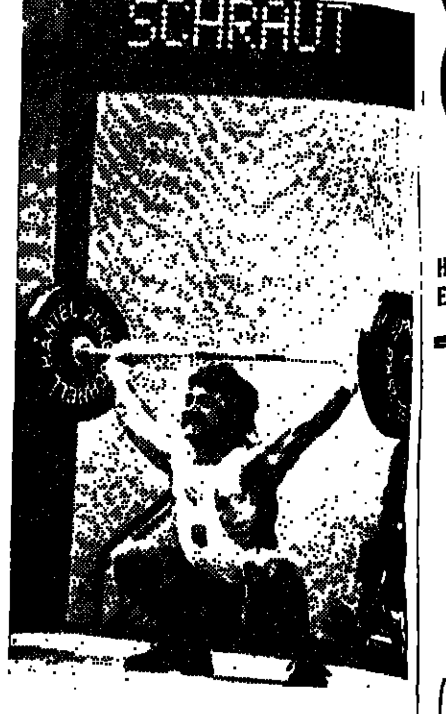






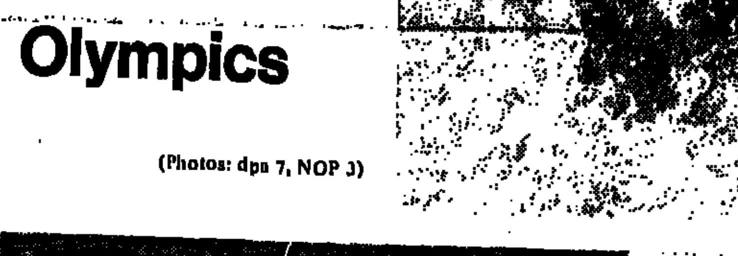
Some exciting moments at the Munich Olympics

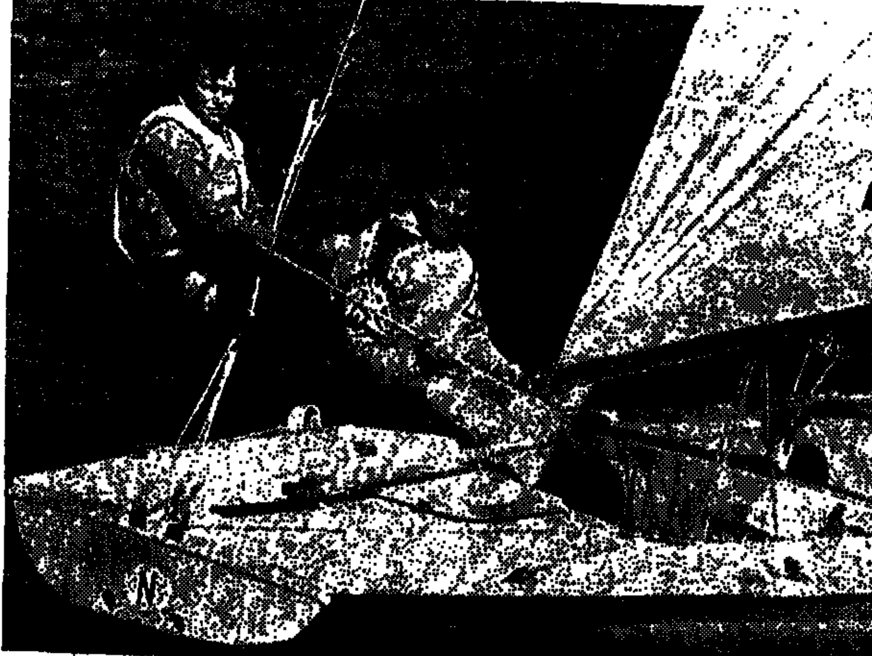
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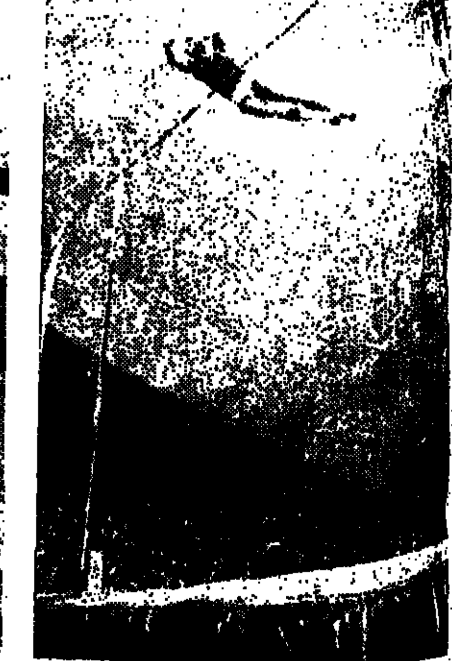




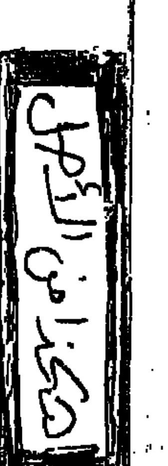












The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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C 20725 C

EEC ministers meeting in Rome have no easy task

Frankfurter Rundschau

Major, indeed fundamental decisions are in the offing in Western Europe. In the excitement and turbulent goings-on recently the extent of what is at stake has almost been forgotten.

But the catastrophe of Munich and the resulting complications for Bonn's foreign policy have not relieved Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel of the obligation to get down to European brass tacks in their talks with Mr Heath of Britain and M. Pompidou of France.

This is all to the good. Bonn's foreign policy must get under way again, and the sooner the better.

It is more than mere coincidence, still less an optical convenience, that problems of Western European politics were at the heart of political talks held in the shadow of the Munich Olympics. They would have been the main topic even if high-ranking visitors from the Eastern Bloc had put in an appearance.

Following the swift and impressive return to normal in relations with Eastern Europe and shortly before the inauguration of the new ten-member European Community the time has come to put Western Europe's house in order and at long last to shore up foundations that have been a little on the shaky side.

The somewhat petty squabbling over the date on which the Western European summit conference is to be held amply illustrates the weakness of Western Europe. It also shows how urgently necessary it is to overcome this weakness.

The major and minor problems of European cooperation can all be traced back to a discord that is currently of crucial importance for the future development of Western Europe.

On the one hand all concerned are interested in economic integration on the basis of the Common Market. On the other, France refuses, and a number of other countries are unwilling to communalise their national powers of decision in the political sector.

Economic integration and political co-operation between sovereign states are, it is argued, capable of coexisting.

There are very real reasons for what at first glance would appear to be somewhat abstract dissension. All Western European countries are in something of a quandary. Committed though they are to integration, they retain a number of political tasks that call for consultation with their partners but must, *in the final analysis*, be accomplished on the basis of national and sovereign responsibility.

This schism may well remain for some time to come, though the debate on an economic and monetary union make it clear that the countries of Western Europe cannot for much longer continue to head in different directions.

By dint of considerable patience Bonn has succeeded in achieving a high degree of rapprochement with Paris. After the talks between Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou during the Olympics it is, however, clear that there are limits to the compromise.

France may insist that a European economic fund must only be used as a last resort to bolster up ailing currencies but Bonn must also make it clear that common monetary and credit policies have to form part of the much-vaunted parallelism of the economic and monetary union.

Otherwise this country, with substantial reserves at its disposal, might well spend much of its time subsidising the inflationary policies of other countries. The urgently needed European stability policy would remain a pious hope.

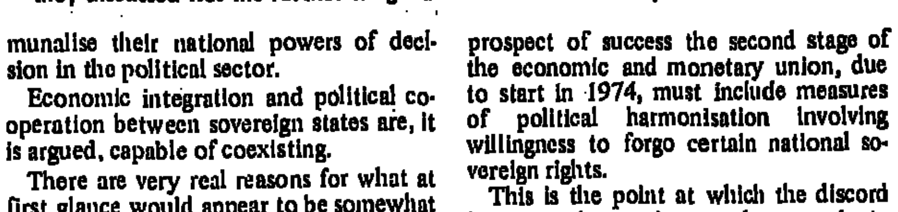
If such a stability policy is to stand any prospect of success the second stage of the economic and monetary union, due to start in 1974, must include measures of political harmonisation involving willingness to forgo certain national sovereign rights.

This is the point at which the discord between integration and sovereignty assumes the proportions of a contradiction that must, failing all other possibilities, be resolved in the face of French opposition.

The EEC Foreign and Finance Ministers

Continued on page 2





President Georges Pompidou and Chancellor Willy Brandt had talks in Munich on 9 September while the French President was visiting the 1972 Games. The main item they discussed was the forthcoming EEC summit conference planned for October.

IN THIS ISSUE

Paris Summit still at an inconclusive stage

Bearing in mind the tenor of France's European policy, the character of M. Pompidou as a politician and a President and detailed analysis of what at times are extremely complicated preparations for the Western European summit conference, there was not the slightest likelihood of the French leader announcing, on taking his leave of Chancellor Brandt after their Olympic meeting, that the summit had either definitely been postponed or that he had expressly invited the Chancellor to attend the conference in Paris on 19 October as arranged. This being the case, the inconclusive nature of the talks could hardly come as a disappointment.

M. Pompidou wants to be assured of so solid a groundwork for the conference that a conclusion is certain to be reached before it comes to a close. The EEC Council of Ministers meeting in Rome has been entrusted with the task of so dealing with the monetary and economic policy material at its disposal, apying due attention to the political framework, that the summit conference is assured of success.

The French President stated in Munich that the European Community was on the brink of an extremely tricky stage of its development in which new issues were being raised.

Did he mean the new issues of old, issues arising automatically from the expansion of the Common Market a start on which has already been made, or did he mean entirely new issues of which we are as yet unaware?

M. Pompidou considers the Rome conference of the EEC Council of Ministers to be decisive. It will certainly be so as far as France's decision is concerned.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 September 1972)



British Premier Edward Heath (right) in Munich for the Olympic Games gave a reception at his hotel on 4 September for Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his wife Mildred (left). (Photos: dpa)



■ THE TERRORIST ATTACK

Munich massacre damages the future of the Olympics

DIE ZEIT

At the half-way mark of the Munich Olympics the TV announcer in the Olympic studio linked viewers to the news desk with the words: "You have just been watching the cheerful Games. Let us hope that the news is on the cheerful side too."

Everyone of course knew what the newscast was going to be like. There would be the usual newsreels from the Vietnam war, shots of Ugandan Asians arriving at Heathrow airport, an interview with Foreign Minister Scheel – all very much run-of-the-mill items.

Years of war and strife in Indo-China and even the columns of Vietnamese refugees with forlorn expressions on their faces are nothing new. They have come to be regarded as part and parcel of the international scene.

The Munich Olympics still sounded a cheerful note, though, and the atmosphere was brisk and elating. On the Monday evening a sixteen-year-old Rhenish schoolgirl unexpectedly won Olympic gold and 60,000 spectators roared their delight. Everyone was delighted and the atmosphere was dominated by sportsmanship and peaceful competition.

Then, twelve hours later, Palestinian terrorists belonging to the Black September commando group held members of the Israeli Olympic team hostage in the Olympic Village.

At one fell swoop the fiction of the cheerful Games and the peaceful Olympics was destroyed and the spectacle of young people from all over the world competing in peace and harmony shown up for the wishful thinking it was.

Regardless of wishful thinking by Olympic organisers sport and politics are and remain two sides of the same coin. Since the unfortunate Rhodesian affair even the most committed advocates of sporting purity have had to acknowledge the fact.

A distinction can no longer be drawn between sport and world reality, certainly not by means of bans on public meetings, fine words and police patrols. Sporting events are potentially just as likely to become involved with politics as airline passengers are to be hijacked.

Even if investigations in Munich reveal that identity checks in the Olympic Village were insufficient, that the Munich police's contingency planning did not take the possibility of an attack of this kind into account and that the attempt to free the hostages was bound to prove a failure because it was purely and simply bungled, not even the most intricate precautions could have prevented this monstrous act by fanatical Arabs careless even of their own lives.

Errors of omission and poor planning alone are insufficient to explain why crimes can be committed.

Where violence is resorted to as a political method, as in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and where murderers are championed as martyrs, as by Arab governments after the bloodbath at Tel Aviv airport, crime is bound to flourish.

The guilty ones

If anyone is to blame for the heinous bloodshed in Munich then it is the politicians in Cairo, Damscus, Baghdad, Tripoli and Algiers who for years have sowed the seeds of hatred and vengeance among Palestinians.

The men who provide the Palestinians with money and incite them to kill Jews whenever the opportunity arises are the murderers' accomplices and as much to blame as the terrorists themselves.

A few days prior to the Fürstenfeldbruck massacre *Pravda* even went so far as to condemn terrorism by Palestinian splinter groups such as Black September when directed against the civilian population.

The Soviet newspaper admittedly made an outrageous counter-accusation. Not only Arab reactionaries but also Israeli agents, it claimed, were promoting extremism among guerrilla groups in order to discredit them in the light of world opinion as terrorists.

In view of the bloodshed at Tel Aviv airport and in Munich hypocrisy of this kind is as obnoxious as the jubilation of Arab politicians.

An entire day in Munich veered between fear and anxiety. Then, way past midnight, the news came through that the hostages had not been freed. They had died in the attempt.

Each and every word of sorrow seems superfluous at this moment. Every attempt to clad loathing in words proved a failure. All that remained was paralysing horror and the realisation that we were all virtually at the mercy of blind terror.

Man was his own worst enemy and this was one occasion when evil was so banal; it struck terror into our hearts.

Overnight the cheerful Games had become the deathly Games. In view of the catastrophe one cannot but feel that the Olympic Games are over and done with.

Munich has come to be a discordant Olympics in a quarrelsome world. It is the writing on the wall. Who is to rub it out?

Dietrich Strothmann

(Die Zeit, 8 September 1972)

Criticism is all very well but ...

Debate about the guilt or negligence of the men responsible for security arrangements at the Munich Olympics will continue.

Were precautions sufficient from the start bearing in mind that no special moves were made to protect points exposed to particular danger, such as the Israeli quarters?

Were the powers that be, understandably enough, carried away by the peaceful, harmonious course of the Games and induced to relax their vigilance?

Or was attention paid to foolish critics who poked fun at the police presence at Oberwiesenfeld until shortly before the disaster and are now equally busily lamenting the fact that insufficient precautions were taken?

The question is: are there effective precautions that can be taken against ideologically motivated and militarily equipped terrorists who deliberately risk their lives in para-military manoeuvres? As far as safeguarding civilian targets by civilian means is concerned the answer must be no.

To convert the Olympic Village into a military camp would have been to make nonsense of the Games' message of nation speaking peace unto nation.

Even if the Olympic Village had been bristling with soldiers one wonders, bearing in mind the bloodbath at Tel Aviv airport and the fanaticism of the assassins, their irrational outlook, unmindful of survival, whether their presence would have made much difference.

This is why there is little point in levelling accusations or making excuses where security precautions are concerned. Conclusions of a general kind may be drawn in respect of foreign nationals but exaggerated hopes need not be placed in them.

The tragic course of events at Fürstenfeldbruck air base may, all things considered, only to have been expected, though it need not have been inevitable, which is another matter altogether.

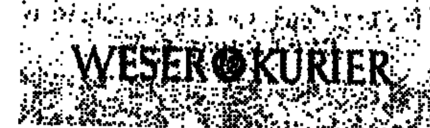
What was unnecessary, though, was the catastrophic public relations policy that misled the general public for several hours into believing that the hostages had been freed and the rescue operation been a success.

Late on the Tuesday evening Conrad Ahlers, the chief government spokesman, appeared on television and confirmed that the operation had been a success. His authority clinched the issue and accounted for the canard launched by the following morning's papers.

The truth did not come to light until well after midnight. To this day no satisfactory explanation for this tomfoolery has been forthcoming.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1972)

The terrorist attack reviewed



When it looked as though the Israeli hostages had been rescued a sigh of relief went round the world. In Munich and Fürstenfeldbruck, where the Olympic peace had been rudely interrupted by gunfire first thing in the morning and last thing at night, the well-nigh intolerable burden of tension that had made 5 September the most dramatic day of the Games so far gave way to relief among athletes and spectators alike. The International Olympic Committee spontaneously responded by deciding that the Games would go on.

All over Israel, where the fate of the hostages was a matter for national concern, the news that they had been freed spread like wildfire. America too breathed a sigh of relief. But the news was a false alarm.

At the very moment eyewitnesses were proclaiming that the guerrillas were done for and assumptions that the hostages had survived were officially stated to be the truth the bound hostages had already been murdered in cold blood.

Not until hours, later, in the early hours of the morning, were the general public to be told the truth about the gruesome massacre on the landing strip at Fürstenfeldbruck.

Yet who is going to blame the men who spent hours negotiating with the terrorists and even offered themselves as hostages in place of the Israeli athletes for not summoning up the courage or the strength to admit that a move approved of by the Israeli government had been unsuccessful until so late in the day?

Both the terrorists and the police resorted to extreme means in their macabre duel of impotence. From start to finish the media also played an unusual role.

One news flash contradicted the other, priority was given to the latest report and there was no alternative to countenancing the risk of purveying information that had not yet been officially verified.

A whole day's news reflected the total confusion of the dramatic events accompanying the attack on Israeli athletes and the Olympic idea.

The question now most likely to be asked is whether it was right to set a trap for both the guerrillas and the hostages. The way the powers that be set about the rescue attempt certainly warrants criticism, as do security arrangements beforehand.

Opinions may well differ as to whether the International Olympic Committee's final decision to allow the Games to continue was right.

On the other hand, who would, might or could assume responsibility for allowing the hostages to be flown out of the country to certain death at the hands of fanatical extremists?

The applause at the mourning ceremony thus gives rise to hopes that sorrow rather than anger will prove to be the lasting emotion among both hosts and guests. Otherwise the tragedy of black September would be immeasurable.

Continued from page 1

meeting in Rome will face no easy job. They ought to shelve decisions that can be shelved, such as whether the political secretariat ought to be established in Brussels or in Paris.

But they ought also to call France's bluff, even at the cost of a summit conference deadline. France will not be able to maintain its stand for very long.

Hans Kepper

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 September 1972)

The German Tribune

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■ MUNICH

Despite considerable horror and anger the Games must go on

They sit in the centre of the arena, the sports arena where they would normally be showing off their prowess. A week ago they were a happy, carefree lot, but now they are sitting on the same spot and mourning. The air over the stadium is heavy, leaden. The flags at half mast hang drooping and limp. In the face of the athletes one reads perplexity and shock over the news they heard this morning which paralyzed them.

In the front rows in the arena sit eight men and two women, the survivors of the Israeli team including Shmuel Lalkin, the head of their small mission. He manged to escape the guerillas.

Shmuel Lalkin rises to his feet and proceeds with slow, heavy strides across the cinder track and mounts the speaker's rostrum, his grey-blue uniform jacket standing out against the black of the guests of honour.

Mr Lalkin follows Willi Daume to the rostrum. Daume's words were grating, bitter and helpless. 80,000 spectators await with bated breath the words of Shmuel Lalkin. Will he give vent to the pain he feels? Will he be bitter? Will he attack? He speaks in Hebrew and his words are not understood. But suddenly the 80,000 are able to understand something that traverses the language barrier – the names of the eleven massacred hostages.

At first a few sportsmen rise to their feet. Then spectators, the guests of honour, and finally the whole stadium rises to a minute's silence in honour of the dead completely spontaneously. No one had given the command.

The speech of this man has moved 80,000 people. He must be shocked, almost crippled by his grief and sense of loss of his friends and sporting companions. But he does not attack anyone. No mention of guilt passes his lips. There is no whisper of self-pity. Instead this courageous man gives to the 80,000 who are prepared to give him solace a signal of hope.

He could voice complaint, but instead he gives thanks. He could cast doubt on the whole Olympic idea, but instead he voices his approval of it. He says: "Despite this crime Israeli sportsmen will continue to enter for Olympic Games." The 80,000 voice their approval with loud applause, breaking for the first time the silence that has gripped the stadium.

On a wave of sympathy the Israeli ambassador takes the platform. Ben-Horin speaks with a calm, muted voice, condemning the assassins and reviling their "horrific lack of consideration for the basic values of human civilisation".

And he is the first to really outline the magnitude of this crime. "It is not only that a nation has been struck at, but also the whole fabric of international coexistence has been placed in constant danger of tearing and falling to pieces."

With his acrid and condemning words of revulsion at terrorism and murder Ben-Horin suddenly alters the nature of this solemn ceremony.

He gives the depressed and saddened people in the stadium a chance to let off steam and express their feelings. For they have not come just to mourn and keep silent. They want to have a say and time and again they interrupt the ambassador's words with unprompted applause.

When President Gustav Heinemann follows to the rostrum he finds an audience that is filled with anger as well as grief and is at all times ready to applaud his attacks, especially when he lashes out at "those countries that do nothing to prevent these murderers in their activities".

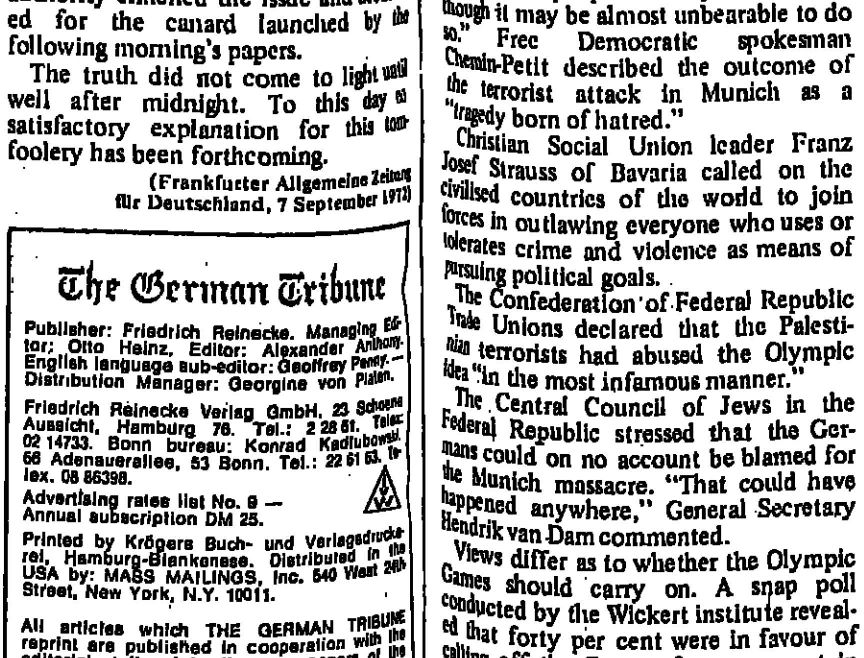
It is amid this atmosphere of rage and defiance that Avery Brundage takes the platform and includes in his speech the sentence that has become a cliché of the showbiz world: "The show must go on". Again the masses applaud his decisions. The few voices of disapproval are drowned out by the crowd.

The Munich Philharmonic plays funereal music. The crowds disperse. The next day they will be back to cheer and scream at their heroes. Their voices may have lost their edge, they may be a little more hesitant, but the show goes on.

As we leave the stadium muscles are again being flexed on the training fields. There will be more victories, more defeats, more cheers, more groans. But one thing is certain, the carefree Olympics died a death on 5 September 1972. A beautiful dream has come to an end – forever.

Fritz Wirth

(Die Welt, 7 September 1972)



(Photo: dpa)

A grief-stricken Federal Republic

Consternation, sorrow and calls to the powers that be to ensure that nothing of the kind ever happens again characterise the initial response of politicians, organisations and public bodies in the Federal Republic of Germany to the events at Munich and Fürstenfeldbruck.

"Shocked to the core by the dreadful events that put an end to all our hopes of the Israeli athletes still held hostage by criminal terrorists being rescued", President Gustav Heinemann sent a message of condolence to Israeli President Shazar.

People in the Federal Republic, the President stated in his telegram, shared the grief felt by the Israeli head of state, the Israeli people, particularly the relatives of the victims, and indeed "the entire civilised world."

Chancellor Brandt cabled his regret to Premier Golda Meir of Israel, expressing his condolence in connection with the "tragic death of so many young people." Their death, he said, was an occasion for grief on the part of the people of this country.

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel expressed his regret to Israeli ambassador Ben Horin. Social Democrat Jochen Schulz, spokesman for his party's national executive, noted that "all that remains is a felling of powerless rage and deep grief."

SPD deputy leader Herbert Wehner appealed to people to stay calm "even though it may be almost unbearable to do so." Free Democratic spokesman Chemin-Petit described the outcome of the terrorist attack in Munich as a "tragedy born of hatred."

Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria called on the civilised countries of the world to join forces in outlawing everyone who uses or tolerates crime and violence as means of pursuing political goals.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions declared that the Palestinian terrorists had abused the Olympic idea "in the most infamous manner."

The Central Council of Jews in the Federal Republic stressed that the Germans could on no account be blamed for the Munich massacre. "That could have happened anywhere," General Secretary Hendrik van Dam commented.

Views differ as to whether the Olympic Games should carry on. A snap poll conducted by the Wickert institute revealed that forty per cent were in favour of calling off the Games, forty per cent in favour of continuing and twenty per cent undecided.

The three major political parties have meanwhile expressed their readiness to abide by the IOC decision that the Games must go on.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 September 1972)

The following is the address by Federal President Gustav Heinemann at the memorial ceremony in the Munich Olympic stadium for the murdered Israeli athletes on 6 September 1972

Eleven days ago I stood on this spot and declared the Munich Olympics 1972 open. They began as truly happy Games, living up to the Olympic ideal. The response throughout the world was magnificent until yesterday morning when the shadow of an act of murder was cast on them. Last night the hand of terror and horror was extended further. The attempt to rescue the Israeli hostages was a failure.

The faces of men that a short while ago were filled with happiness and relaxation now reflect helplessness and bewilderment. We are witnesses to a nefarious crime and we are staggered by the magnitude of it.

With deepest sorrow and mourning we remember the victims of this assault. Our sympathies are extended to their families and the whole people of Israel. This attack hit out at all of us.

Was it possible to avoid this assault and its consequences? At the moment no one is able to give a satisfactory answer to this question. Who are the people responsible for this impious act?

In the foreground stands a criminal organisation which believes that hatred and homicide are fair means in a political battle. But responsibility must also be borne by those countries which do nothing to prevent these people.

To all people in all parts of the world it has been made clear in the past few hours that hatred can only destroy. The victims of this outrage will remind us again and again to do all in our power to overcome hate. Precisely now as we remember the latest victims of fanaticism which has shocked the world we should try to replace this extremism with the desire for conciliation.

The Olympic ideal has not been refuted. We are bounden to it even more than before. In the events that we have had to live through there is no line of demarcation between north and south or east and west. The line of demarcation runs between those people who are solidly behind the idea of peace and the others who bring deadly danger to all that makes life worth living.

Life requires conciliation. Conciliation must not fall victim to terrorism.

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany I appeal to all the nations of the world: lend a hand to overcome hatred. Help to pave the way for conciliation.

■ APPOINTMENTS

Foreign Office promotion for spokesman Guido Brunner

Up till now he has been acting on the rather slippery platform of political public relations work. But as he carried on this metier with a mixture of elegance and carefulness that is rare, neither he nor the platform suffered any damage. This may be one reason why Guido Brunner has been promoted from spokesman for the Foreign Office in Bonn to the Office's chief planner.

Although the chances that he will anger journalists, ministers, foreign States and potentates by over-hasty or over-hesitant statements are less in his new mission the post as head of the planning staff is dicey enough. For Brunner must now be a reliable compass on which Walter Scheel can steer his course.

"I don't want to be a second Egon Bahr," Guido Brunner said. But it is not so easy to escape comparisons. Brunner (FDP), a doctor of laws (with honours, of course), will have to stand comparison with such distinguished predecessors as Günther Diehl of the CDU (when Gerhard Schröder was Federal Foreign Minister) and Egon Bahr of the SPD (when Willy Brandt headed the Federal Foreign Ministry).

Egon Bahr made the planning staff an important nerve centre of Federal Republic foreign policies with his concept of the new Ostpolitik, renunciation of the use of force and nuclear weapons limitation.



Guido Brunner
(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

Guido Brunner, 42, follows in the footsteps of Dirk Oncken, who has been posted to Greece as Federal Republic ambassador. He views the planning staff first and foremost as a coordination and advisory centre in the Federal Foreign Ministry with the task of straightening out the eternal tangles of international politics so as to make them clearer to all politicians.

The great mentor is of course that man who made political planning in the Western world possible and popular and thus helped in the birth of the Bonn planning staff, set up in 1963: John F. Kennedy.

Brunner says, "we can all too easily become the plaything of others."

Until this position has been stated quite clearly,

Brunner is a professional when it comes to foreign policies and he knows only too well what can happen when those involved plod on blissfully trusting in the Almighty: "You try to please 'em all and end up pleasing nobody."

Among the "thousands of problems" that face the Federal Republic at the gates of the United Nations one particular one stands out. Right from the start the Federal Republic must present a unified face to the UN. The basis and the guiding principles of Bonn's foreign policy must be clearly worked out and formulated.

Among them are self-determination, human rights, freedom of the individual, détent, security by means of alliances, worldwide cooperation, Western European integration and social solidarity.

"If for example the UN human rights commission is discussing the problem of freedom of the intellectuals it must be clear that the Federal Republic will take up a certain position." Indeed nothing worse can happen to a State nowadays than that it be regarded as a pawn in someone else's game.

Bonn's political planners are also well aware that the planning euphoria of the Kennedy era has calmed down in the meantime. Certainly "intuitive" politicians like de Gaulle and Adenauer did not win the day. They played it by ear, recalling Bismarck's warning that long-term planning was not feasible, and they despised as well as feared the craze for thought and planning that marked the Kennedy Brains Trust.

On the other hand it is quite clear that crisis managers armed with computers cannot save the world from destruction on their own. The most convincing example today of the combination of exuberance and scepticism is Henry Kissinger. Without Kissinger's work America's foreign policies would undoubtedly be in a much worse mess than they are in.

In Bonn the now chief of the planning staff at the *Auswärtiges Amt* Guido Brunner is not setting his sights so high. He is not keen to have sovereignty over his eight-man planning team in the same way as Presidential adviser Kissinger has. "This would lead to very many conflicts," he said.

"So that no one shall get the wrong idea about our attitude" Guido Brunner will outline clearly the motives and intentions of the Federal Republic both to the people at home and the world at large.

Brunner wants to serve the Federal Republic with precise coordination and particularly by giving it "clear sights on its own interests". In the gigantic bureaucracy of the Foreign Ministry among other places this is threatened with destruction.

Even if the Federal Foreign Ministry filled with highly intelligent people it is scarcely possible for them to see further than the boundaries of their own responsibilities.

Since foreign policy decisions rarely have to be made from the viewpoint of Federal State committees or expert advisory panels the natural inflexibility of these bodies and their administrative setup can be dangerous. It can be difficult to see the wood for the trees on matters such as the European agricultural policy when not only various groups within the Ministry but also other Federal ministries put their two-pennyworth in.

In order to get his department better orientated Brunner hopes to free them



from the daily drudgery, "but not take them so far away that the planning staff becomes a kind of study centre in which historical theses are all that are produced".

Guido Brunner seems well qualified for this job somewhere between analytical science and day-to-day politics. This son-in-law of General Speidel and member of the Liberal Students Association in his university days who was among the group of friends centring round Thomas Dehler of the FDP has a good understanding with his boss, Walter Scheel, who aptly and nonchalantly dubbed him "Sir Guido".

As representative of the Bonn government at the United Nations – following posts in Liverpool and Madrid, where he was born – Guido Brunner has gathered not only experience abroad but also a sense for the multilateral entanglements and interests that arogo gaining ground all the time over the old traditional bilateral relationships.

Shortly before his promotion Brunner was entrusted with a mission of a special nature by Walter Scheel. Brunner was the man in Bonn who struck up contacts with Wang Shu, the correspondent of the New China News Agency, who voices the opinions of Peking while disguising himself as a journalist.

This move was designed, not just to keep alive old contacts but to take the first step along the road to diplomatic relations with Peking, as well.

Hans Kepper

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 September 1972)

Hans-Jochen Vogel's new job in Bonn

~~Hans-Jochen Vogel, the new SPD~~ Federal state Chairman in Bavaria, has succeeded in making his way to Bonn in double quick time. Party Chairman Willy Brandt and his two deputies proposed him for the party presidium as successor to Karl Schiller and he was voted in unanimously.

So Vogel has a seat and a vote on this lofty party committee even before he has secured himself a seat in the Bundestag. The public was taken by surprise. Nevertheless the explanation for his election was quite plausible: The SPD has been assured that the presidium has always been a good mixture of politicians from Bonn, the Federal states and local governments. This makes Vogel an obvious choice.

There should be no doubting this interpretation. But one gets the impression that Vogel was not voted in solely on his showing as a local government politician. His battle with the left-wing of the party in Munich is still fresh in everyone's memory. Was not the idea of the party committee to show by Vogel's election where they drew the line on the left?

At the speech he gave to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the death of Kurt Schumacher, Willy Brandt was also at pains to do so.

The election of former Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller to succeed Schiller as Chairman of the Economic Policy Sub-Committee of the SPD Committee strengthens this impression. Möller is also from the right flank of the SPD. When he resigned he stated that he did not want to go down in history as "Minister of Inflation".

Obviously the SPD committee is out to show the electorate in good time before the vote that the party is not sliding towards the left. Erhard Eppler and Walter Arendt, who were recently considered the favourites to take over Schiller's place on the party presidium have been left behind.

Werner Bollmann

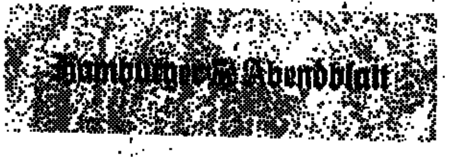
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 25 August 1972)

Too few women in the Bundestag

More women in the Bundestag! This slogan is nothing new. But can those who raise the cry before every general election hope to see their wishes fulfilled in the next Bundestag?

A definite answer will not be forthcoming until the party delegates have completed their nomination of candidates. But to judge from past experience it would be must surprising if there were a radical change. The crass disproportion between the role of women in modern society and the representation of the fair sex in active politics remains.

About 35 per cent of the working population are women and the weaker sex makes up more than half the electorate. But only seven per cent of Bundestag seats are held by women. 1957 was the high point of female emancipation in the Bundestag, but even then women only held nine per cent of seats.



The "women of Bonn" cannot be accused of falling down on the job even when they have held government offices. Nor is the argument that women cannot bring in the votes watertight. In 1969 several women proved the opposite. In Ludwigsburg Annemarie Griesinger won the seat for the CDU. Katharina Focke restored the balance for the SPD in Cologne. Neither would have succeeded without help from female supporters in the election campaign.

The complaint of many women candidates that they are given a poor placing in their constituency may be justified. It is have better organised sponsors behind them.

But another point carries a good deal of weight: there tends to be a greater supply of men in the parties and thus at the meetings of delegates at which election candidates are nominated, so the proportion of men is almost certain to be higher when the lists of candidates are drawn up.

Yet another factor acting against women is that they tend to do less in the fight for a seat than do their male counterparts while more is often expected of them.

One politician in Bonn said: "In politics it is the same as in business. A woman must do substantially more to reach the same position as a male colleague. In this politics is a reflection of our society."

Herbert G. Haake

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 August 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Officialdom comes to grips with the passport security problem

More than 5,000 citizens in his country change their name every year, after passing through the hoop of a considerable amount of red tape. Three times as many people apply to change their name but are deterred by the official obstacles that are put in their way. "The State is keen that a person should keep that same name his life-long, so that the citizen can be supervised without any difficulties," commented an official who is responsible for processing applications to change the name.

It costs between five and 2,000 Marks to change the surname and from five to 500 to change a Christian name. The high costs are meant to deter people. The fees are mainly used to investigate if the applicant has a 'reasonable ground' for changing his name or if the applicant is merely wanting to change his name so as to conceal a criminal past or some other unsavoury fact. The fees have to be paid even if the application is rejected. The costs are computed bearing in mind the applicant's means and in the 'public interest' in the change of name.

An example of 'public interest' is the application made by Hermann Braczyczewski. Officials tried five times to write the name without a mistake and found it difficult so he was allowed to change his surname to Bergmann.

About forty per cent of the people who wish to change their names have names that are of Slavonic origin which make things difficult for them to be integrated into society in the Federal Republic.

In the file dealing with the case of a Herr Kaczmierczak the following point was made: "For two generations we have been living in Cologne and can consider ourselves to be true people from the Rhineland if we did not have this name. My son is nicknamed at school 'Pollack'." He was given permission to change his name.

But people who have derisive or unpleasant surnames have a more difficult time of it. Officials receive letters from people who ask for help because they have names such as Schwein (pig), Bandit, Fresse (glutton) and ask for 'serious' names. One man wrote: "I am constantly being teased by my friends and colleagues at work because I am called Dumm." He was allowed to change his name to Herr Knauer.

Forty per cent of those who apply to have their names changed wish to do so because they have surnames that cause laughter. Often the applicants are at the end of their tether. That the applicants have been tormented until things become unbearable is well known to the officials, but they do maintain that one has to put up with a little leg-pulling in life. If a man is just called Bock (goat) this would not be considered as important as a wine-dealer who is named Bier.

There is also considerable antipathy for names that are common, the kind of names that appear in page after page of a telephone book in a major city. In Cologne, for instance letters adressed to G. Schmitz, love-letters or bills, usually end up at the home of Gregor Schmitz and not Georg Schmitz.

People who are named Braun, Becker, Fischer, Hasse, Hoffmann, Krause, Krüger, Lange, Lehmann, Mayer, Müller, Neumann, Richter, Schmidt, Schneider, Schröder, Schultz, Schwarz, Wagner, Weber, Wolff or Zimmermann and can see

Nordwest-Zeitung

disadvantages in changing their name have only to create a double-barrelled name, probably by using their wife's maiden name to get out of their dilemma. Officialdom looks upon this benignly because it gives a slight air of difference to a common name.

But a person who is just unhappy with the surname he or she has is going to find it difficult to change names. The Gelsenkirchen office refused to admit the application for a change of name of Hans Joachim Kaufmann. Herr Kaufmann stated in his application that as a convinced Communist and anti-Christian he could hardly carry a name that in German means 'businessman'. He pointed out that Hans was short for Johannes and Joachim means "elected by God" and Kaufmann had such a capitalist sound to it. The court rejected his application on the grounds that a name is a mark of identification not an indication of one's beliefs.

On the other hand a Herr Rotz of Ahaus in Westphalia maintained he could prove that the family had been named Roths until 1846 when a sacristan made a mistake writing the family name. After 120 years the error was put right.

One court had a most interesting case presented before it. Professor Arnold Gehlen, a sociologist from Aachen, requested Essen journalist Arnold Gehlen to change his name, since there was a risk that they could be confused.

The Essen journalist was flattered by the request but refused to comply. The court ruled that no citizen could be forced to change his name. There were definite rules laying down when the State should demand a person to change his or her name.

Keen television viewers and avid readers of detective novels know that agents and spies when they desert to the other side need to start life anew with another name. There are many agents from the German Democratic Republic living in the Federal Republic under false names. It is also allowed for people who have been penalised by a miscarriage of justice to change their names. For instance Mrs Rohrbach was charged with having murdered her husband, but she was acquitted and allowed to change her name.

Whilst in the main the change of a family name is left to the local official changes of Christian name can be left to the applicant.

On average in a week officials in a major city with 500,000 inhabitants have to answer at least ten problems along these lines: "My wife wanted Hendrik and not Heinrich for our son. I was so angry that my wife wanted this name. Please rescue our marriage."

Someone else wants to add an additional Christian name "the one the aunt wants". Then there are those who want to change their names so as to be 'up with the fashions' usually to names made popular by the stars of show business, but when these names are longer in vogue parents and children usually do not want to know anything more of the names.

Cologne lawyer Dr Schaefer has come up with an idea that could do away with the difficulties that occur over Christian names. He said: "Frequently children are not happy with the names their parents have chosen for them. In order to avoid later calamities children should be given any number of names so that later that child can choose which name he or she wants to be known by."

Ernst Ruloff

(Nordwest Zeitung, 19 August 1972)

Surname-changing is no easy matter

Willi Weyer, the Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia has issued instructions that it is no longer necessary to show an ear in photographs that are to be used for passports and identity cards. Other Federal states are preparing to follow suit. Central government Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has recommended this because so many people with long hair have difficulty following the regulation.

Police all over the country are divided in their views on this development. Some regret that 'a fairly constant means of identification' is being lost. Others, such as the head of the Federal Republic crime department, Dr Karl-Heinz Gemmer, say: "When photographs of members of the Baader-Meinhof gang are compared with the actual people when they are arrested it is clear how easy it is to alter the appearance. The photos are only valuable as a kind of guide. Even a cauliflower ear is of little value when it is hidden under a mass of hair."

The police are not too worried at the loss of the ear on passports and identity cards. No one knows precisely how many people in this country are avoiding arrest with the aid of falsified papers. Estimates suggest that more than 1,000 are. Every month passes, blank forms and officials stamps are stolen from registration offices. Ruffians and villains can for sums from between 500 and 3,000 Marks buy on the black market in Hamburg, Frankfurt, Cologne or Munich falsified papers that will give them a cover identity. Police maintain that papers that cannot be defaced would be a considerable advantage in their fight against crime.

Technically this problem has already been solved. The Federal Interior Ministry is currently studying various methods that have been developed abroad and in some cases have been put into use.

The safest and dearest method comes from Sweden. Isotopes are worked into the identity papers. Any alteration causes a disturbance of the isotopes which can be detected without difficulty. Because of the high cost only a few Swedish banks have adopted this method for cheque cards.

It is a little cheaper to have next to the photograph in an identity card a strip of recording tape so that a voice print can be included, usually in code.

Various legal provisions, however, have prevented the use of this method in this country. One objection is that the voice print can, without the owner of the identity document knowing, be changed. In Canada, however, this disadvantage has been overcome. But the tape can in the presence of the holder and under his control be so embossed into the papers that it cannot be altered. As an additional precaution the document can be sealed in a thin leaf of metal.

Many experts are of the view that a finger print should be included alongside a signature. A supporter of this method is Harald Magnusson, chief of the Federal state crime squad in Kiel. He says: "In many American states it is legal for children to have their fingerprint taken as soon as they begin school. The prints are then filed. I am in favour of taking the fingerprints of all citizens in this country and having them on file. Only people who have something to hide could object to such a system."

Nevertheless in the Federal Republic there are currently groups of politicians who favour abolishing identity cards altogether. The Interior Ministry in Bonn is having a hard time introducing new regulations into legislation dealing with identity cards, regulations that would make police work easier. But this proposed legislation will close one hole – the uses to which an identity card can be put are to be limited.

A police investigator at the Federal crime department explained the point of the measures: "When a criminal has his passport confiscated, he is laughing for he can travel round half the world just by using his identity papers." In future the uses to which identity papers can be put are to be limited.

A further proposal from the crime department has met with opposition from the Federal states. Because nowadays there is a brisk trade in dealing with the identity papers be handed in. The most the Bonn government would like to make it obligatory that when a person dies his identity papers are handed in. The most astonishing coups are pulled off by criminals using papers belonging to people deceased.

Because officialdom is a little leery of having to pay 2,000 Marks for a special typewriter that makes it impossible to make alterations because the machine perforates the paper, officials issue identity cards written by hand using coloured ink. For a further sixty Marks it is possible to affix the photograph to the identity card so that it cannot be taken off. Official identity cards have for a long time been issued using this safety measures and so far there have been no cases of misuse.

But above all things the police warn officials at registration offices not to leave passes, forms and stamps in filing cabinets rather than in a safe. Many a town hall has been visited by criminals to get hold of these means for falsifying documents. A small town could very well re-equip its offices with the proceeds from stolen documents that are reported all the time.

The central government, responsible for passports, intends to introduce shortly new safety measures. Herr Hensel from the Interior Ministry said: "In autumn the first new passports will be issued." The paper for the passports has been specially treated with chemicals and includes a complicated watermark, a stylised eagle, replacing the more simple watermark used until now.

The new pass is only a temporary solution. The Bonn Ministry is working energetically together with other countries for the production of a passport that can be read by machine so as to expedite the processing of passengers at airports.

Ernst Ruloff

(Weser Kurier, 29 August 1972)

■ COMMON MARKET

Pompidou applies pressure to create European Monetary Fund

DIE ZEIT

Georges Pompidou, the French President, is well aware that Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt is keen to hold a European summit conference in October. With a general election coming up an event of this kind at such an opportune moment would be welcome for a government leader who is fighting to hold a small majority.

But Pompidou has decided to make the Federal Republic pay a price if Bonn is to have its way. If the signals given by Paris are interpreted correctly Pompidou is out to do a political deal, using European coinage to finance domestic policy aims. Brandt will get his Summit Conference and Pompidou will get his "European Monetary Fund".

The Federal Chancellor has known since the Summit Conference in The Hague that such meetings of State and government leaders activate political forces which bring the business of European unity a little closer to fruition. Therefore he would like to use the October Summit to discuss subjects that need a political impulse the most desperately.

Among these is the perfection of the Common Market through the formulation of a joint economic and monetary policy, the relationship of the Community to the United States, Japan and the Third World and the future of the European Commission and European Parliament.

According to Pompidou's calculations monetary policy will be at the heart of the negotiations. He has a few pet aims in this direction and if it were up to him alone he would conclude the European Fund right away.

The Fund would be an instrument of coordinated monetary policy and would develop into an important constitutent of the European Economic and Monetary Union. The Fund was thought up in 1970 by a group of experts under the chairmanship of Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner. His bold plan should lead within ten years by stages to a community in which the most important economic and currency decisions would be made at an EEC level.

According to the plan there would be after about ten years two Community bodies: an economic policymaking panel, responsible to the European Parliament and a Community central bank system. Both bodies will require a good deal of community spirit. On the road to this goal the European Fund should be a precursor of the Community central bank system, similar to the American Federal Reserve Board. Independent central banks would work under a joint decision-making committee.

At a later stage the Fund should develop into a Community body subject to central bank presidents. At the outset this body would only be allocated a small part of the currency reserves of the central banks. Only when it had developed into the European central bank system would it administer total reserves.

What Pompidou wants for the moment is only the embryo of a European central bank system. The decision taken by the Council of Ministers about the EMU proposed in the Werner Plan does not state categorically when and in what form the Fund should be created. This will have to be decided by member countries.

France has always given precedence to monetary policy integration over economic policy integration. Pompidou's present interest in forming the Fund is consistent with this and is also partly explained by the fact that elections are just around the corner. Since the French referendum on Britain's entry Pompidou has realised that European affairs do not particularly mobilise the French. Now in the preparations for the summit he wants to show the French electorate that his policies in Europe are hard and that he will only embark on a conference if it is likely to bring gains for France. He could sell the decision to form a European Fund in France as his own triumph.

But Pompidou's chickens have not hatched yet. The French government has recently experienced how much easier it was to force its will on five other countries than on nine. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann on his recent reconnaissance visits discovered that the French concept of future European monetary policies will meet with resistance in both Bonn and London.

There were two points that failed to meet with approval. The raising of the official price of gold in Europe, which France and Italy demand jointly and Italian Premier Andreotti's wish, supported by the French, to construct the European Monetary Fund in such a way that it can grant temporary loans to countries whose currencies are weakened to tide them over.

As far as the price of gold is concerned the Italians' desire for an increase, born of need, coincided with a philosophy on the price of gold that the French have cultivated for years. A large increase in the official price would relieve the Italians of all their worries temporarily. The problem becomes urgent at the end of September, for then the special agreement reached by the EEC allowing the Italians to pay back their short-term debts in dollars instead of in hard currencies runs out.

A rise in the price of gold would fulfil a French dream and knock the Americans' – namely giving gold a larger role to play in the international currency system. At the moment Paris is trying to play down this matter, but it has nevertheless been tabled for discussion in Brussels.

With a view to the imminent end of the special arrangement Signor Andreotti has also demanded that the European Fund should be given the function of a bank. But recent years have shown that there are not too few but too many chances for taking out loans in our currency system.

The Federal Republic cannot be interested in a higher official price for gold in Europe nor in any softening up of monetary discipline. Bonn's official attitude is not yet known. Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt is going into a huddle with his colleagues to decide the details of this. On 7 September he is due to discuss the matter with British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber.

The determination to coordinate economic and currency policies in the Community step by step to the stage where the coordination can be called Economic and Monetary Union is praiseworthy.

For today no one country can get to grips with its currency problems without outside assistance. Inflation can only be attacked effectively over a broad sweep.

Gold and goods for trade are trafficked all over the world arena today like never before. But official monetary policies are still made and exercised on a national basis. Their effectiveness ends at national borders.

This dilemma could be overcome by currency policy decisions that are initially coordinated and later Community decisions. If Pompidou believes that a European Fund would be useful right now the heads of government at the Summit should not be petty.

Three basic principles must be agreed to right away so that there will be no revaluations or devaluations of European currencies against each other – the spectacular mark of a currency union.

– In member countries there must be a modicum of coordination in the fixing of rates of interest, incomes and prices. If not chronic surpluses in the Federal Republic and chronic deficits in Great Britain for instance will lead to ever more inflation in this country and ever more unemployment in Great Britain.

– Europe must not let the Italians and French entice the EEC as a whole to the primrose path of regional increases in the price of gold. This would make a purposeful reform of the world monetary system uncommonly difficult if not impossible. The USA would be bound to take this as a political affront, since it likes to see newly mined gold as far as possible in the hands of jewellers, dentists and others who use it rather than hoard it. For as long as there is no uniform idea of the role of gold in the currency system it would be unwise for Europe to seize the initiative.

– The duties of the European Fund must not at the outset go beyond information dissemination and consultation leading to currency policy agreements.

Helmut Schmidt must fight for these basics with all his energy. He could get the European hurdles off to a flying start.

Rudolf Herlt

(Die Zeit, 1 September 1972)

Austria-EEC ties bother the Soviet Union

In good time before 14 September when the Lower House ends its summer recess and a major debate on the EEC arrangement begins, a Soviet memo arrived in Vienna.

Nobody was caught unawares when this document was handed over. All too often and all to clearly the Soviet Union had in the past expressed its distrust and its displeasure at the arrangement between Austria and the EEC. No one expected the Russians to give up this stance just like that.

The cause of the Soviet distrust has always been that an arrangement between Austria and the Common Market would mean a threat to Austria's neutrality, which is supposed to resemble that of Switzerland. Nevertheless the Soviet Union has now for its part changed its attitude. On the matter of the EEC Switzerland has only had a few speeches from the trade attaché, but Vienna received a momentous document.

But there was an atmosphere of calm on Ballhausplatz. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is still on vacation at Lake Wörth and his Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger was collected, and indeed, somewhat optimistic. It is reckoned that the Soviet Union realises in effect that this latest move by Austria does not contravene its national status or neutrality.

Anyone who knows the meticulousness of Soviet diplomats will not be misled into thinking that Russia has said its last word on this score. Austrian diplomatic circles point out that in March this year Leonid Brezhnev himself recognised the reality of the Common Market. But at the resent moment this has little to do with the status of Austria. For Austria is a "special case", not only for the EEC but of course for the Soviet Union as well.

Naturally the Kreisky government has made efforts to issue a few statements designed to kindle trust. To the delight of Moscou Kreisky has been helping to spin and weave the threads of a European security conference and Federal President Jonas never tires of bringing up the subject on his visits to West and East.

This may have contributed towards the verbal reorientation of Moscow as well as the repeated guarantees given by Western Social Democrats (such as Sicco Mansholt and President Pittermann of the Socialist Internationale, himself an Austrian) that they will make efforts to reconstitute the EEC internally. But the Soviet memo touches on other sore points.

From 1973 onwards no individual EEC State may conclude trade treaties with outside countries. In 1975 this right will be made over to the EEC en bloc. So the Soviet Union's main concern at the moment must be to ensure that in this light Austria is regarded as having a special position. Little can be predicted about the shape of the EEC's trade with the East Bloc three years from now.

In its trade treaties with the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries Austria has granted "special concessions" in which it has conformed with Gatt.

But the Soviet Union is not a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and so it can look with comparative nonchalance at possibly binding ties imposed on Austria. These "special concessions" were a critical element in the negotiations between Austria and the EEC.

The East wants to continue to feel as though it is not being threatened, while in the West, especially in France, there have been suspicions that this might be a breach in the Community's wall.

The urgent, but by no means unfriendly, memorandum from Moscow was followed by politically much more powerful noises. *Pravda* once again took up the subject of the EEC, accused it of scandalous monopoly capitalism and stated that the Six seemed to be doing all in their power to undermine the chances of a European security conference, or to limit the range of such a conference a *priori*.

For, according to the Russians, the EEC is bringing "the willingness of all Europe to enter into constructive co-operation into conflict with the mini-Europe concepts of a small tightly-knit group".

The memorandum, EEC, security conference and "special case" of Austria are, we can see, being lumped together. This overall livening up of general and detailed matters leads observers to surmise where in the diplomatic battle for concepts and advantages the purveyors dead-pledges are to be found.

Progress has probably not yet been as far as is optimistically believed at Ballhausplatz. "The political relationships have been established. Now it is the turn of the businessmen." *Wolf In der Maur*

(Deutsche Zeitung, 1 September 1972)

■ MARITIME AFFAIRS

Obeying Iceland's 50-mile limit would ruin trawlermen

Captains of Federal Republic trawlers regarded 1 September 1972 with mixed feelings as they put out from Cuxhaven or Bremerhaven to fish the waters around Iceland. For on the first day of September "The Mountain Queen with the Icy Diadem on a Stern Brow and with Fire in her Heart", as saga described Iceland, extended its territorial waters to fifty miles, making a "no-go area" for fishermen trawling for red perch, cod and sea salmon.

The International Court at The Hague issued an injunction preventing Iceland from extending her coastal waters to fifty miles following a petition lodged by the Federal Republic and Great Britain.

But the Reykjavik government refuses to accept the Court's ruling. A spokesman for the Icelandic Foreign Ministry said: "There is no going back for us on this important matter."

There is no going back either for the Federal Republic's 74 fresh fish trawlers that constantly fish the seas around Iceland and the thirty deep freeze vessels or "Frosters" that occasionally cast their nets off Iceland.

Captains of trawlers have had strict orders from their superiors to continue fishing Icelandic waters within the fifty-mile zone after 1 September. There is to be no turning back and no let up.

Günther Lange is a director of Hochseefischerei Nordstern AG in Bremerhaven

Süddeutsche Zeitung

and Chairman of the "Action Committee for the Freedom of Fishery and Guaranteeing of Jobs for "Trawlermen" which has been set up in Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven. He said: "We've made our move and now we must wait and see what counter-measures Iceland is going to take."

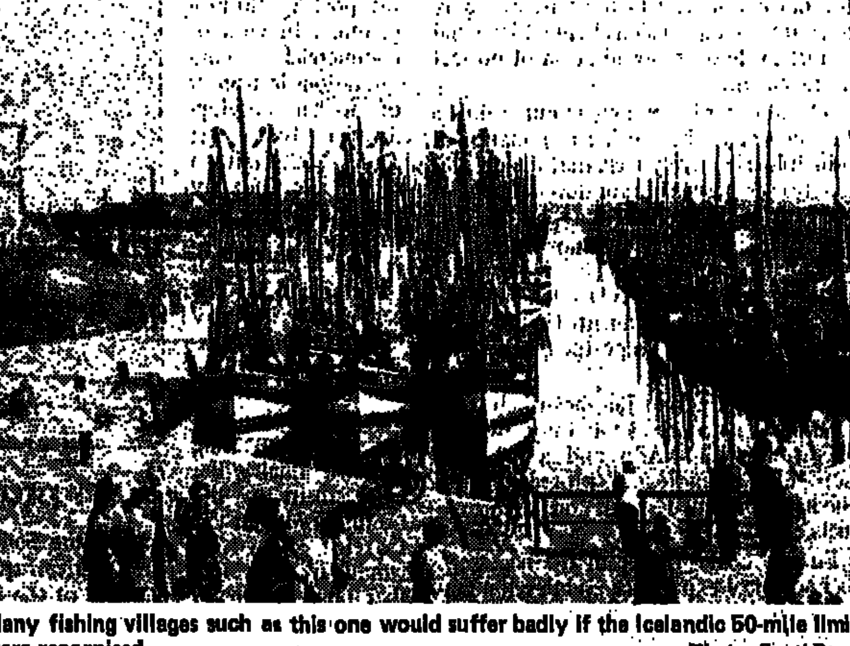
The possibilities range from turning a blind eye to putting a shot across the bows of British and Federal Republic trawlers or even confiscating trawlers that have to put into Icelandic ports because of storms, engine trouble or sickness on board.

Günther Lange for one hopes that it will not come to violence and that the Icelanders will not try to force a solution to the problem before the International Maritime Law Commission meets next year and tries to find a remedy acceptable to all concerned.

The basis of these hopes is that the Icelanders must be aware that any violence they mete out will be out of all proportion to be consequences for their own fishermen.

Rolf Hagemann, the Chairman of the Association of Ocean Fishermen in Bremerhaven, explained: "If we are driven from Icelandic fishing grounds we shall do everything in our power to ensure that no more Icelandic fish comes to the Federal Republic." Britain, too, has threatened a total boycott of Icelandic fish and fishery products. This would be the first step towards total isolation of a country which, like no other, is dependent on fishing, 81.8 per cent of its exports coming from its fishing industry.

But despite all the threats nothing can hide the fact that this country's ocean fisheries will be in a very difficult position if Iceland sticks by its decision. Cuxhaven and Bremerhaven are talking in terms of a "catastrophe". The extension of Iceland's territorial waters to a belt of fifty miles will swallow up ninety per cent of the Federal Republic's traditional fishing grounds, according to the Bonn government. Of the total amount of fish netted by our trawlers last year (fresh and frozen) 62 per cent, or about 123,000 tons came from the waters around Iceland. Of this 80,000 tons was fresh fish.



Many fishing villages such as this one would suffer badly if the Icelandic 50-mile limit were recognised (Photo: Conti-Press)

Experts estimate that the loss of this amount would mean a drop in turnover of 100 million Marks a year, render forty to fifty trawlers redundant and put about 1,700 trawlermen out of work. The Trawlermen's Association reckons that over the whole fishing industry 8,000 to 10,000 jobs are "seriously jeopardised".

Iceland provides the most important fishing grounds for the Federal Republic's trawler fleet which is already struggling to pay its way in the face of high staff and running costs. Strange as it may seem there is nowhere else to which the 74 fresh fish trawlers can take their nets. Our fleet, one of the most modern in the world, is specially adapted to conditions in the waters round Iceland.

Günther Lange of Nordstern said: "We cannot turn to the South Atlantic or other areas. The voyage is just too long. Trawlers take about four days to reach the waters off Iceland. Then they take ten days to return, trawling as they go. Fresh fish has to be put on ice immediately. But no more then fifteen days can elapse between the catch and landing. Quality is reduced if the catch is landed after this period and the designation 'fresh' no longer applies."

There are thirty frosters with a further fourteen now being built. They can fish anywhere in the world. Their catch is cleaned, filleted and frozen immediately and can thus be kept for long periods. But as Günther Lange explained: "People like their fresh fish and will not accept frozen as a substitute."

Are there no other waters that could be fished outside the fifty miles to avoid the quarrel with Iceland? Off the Norwegian coast, or near Greenland? Ocean fisherman and scientists say No.

Herr Lange said: "Outside the fifty-mile limit the fishing is so sparse that it could not be made to pay."

Arno Meyer of the Federal Fisheries Research Institute, an expert on Icelandic oceanography, explained: "Wherever the Gulf Stream flows over the Continental Shelf the fishing is good. But at great depths the fishing is poor."

Whims of Nature have brought the 200 metre deep Shelf of Iceland to just about level with the fifty-mile limit. From there the land level drops steeply.

Arno Meyer said: "The deeper the ocean the fewer the schools of fish." In addition to this the other great advantage of Iceland's fishing fields is that they can be worked successfully the whole year round. The Gulf Stream brings a bounty of plankton to feed the fish.

Icelandic shrewdness

So the Icelanders are obviously *au fait* with the effects of extending their territorial waters and know that fifty miles is precisely the limit they must impose to ensure a virtual monopoly of one of the world's best fishing grounds.

As Arno Meyer explained, it is only possible to trawl economically today if there is an almost unbroken chain of good fishing grounds available. This is the be-all and end-all of fishing.

For the Federal Republic's fishing industry this chain stretches from the Faroes to the Faroe-Iceland Shelf and the Iceland fishing waters to the East Greenland Shelf. If a large chunk is cut out of the middle of this fishing chain, restricting the amount and variety of catch possible, the chain is broken and fishing can no longer be carried on at a viable level.

In practice what this means for the trawlermen from Cuxhaven and Bremerhaven is that they can put out and steer a direct course for Greenland. But if the fishing is not good there, if they are hampered by bad weather or if ice floes make fishing difficult or even impossible the boats can at present change course and steer for Iceland, where they are absolutely certain of filling their holds.

Herr Lange said: "If this possible diversionary course is stopped no trawler will be able to afford to make the voyage to Greenland."

Herr Meyer put it even more plainly: "If we lose the Icelandic fishing grounds that is the end of the Federal Republic fresh fish industry. Iceland is the heart of the industry."

Gert Kistenmacher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1972)

Japanese competition hits shipbuilders

In the spring of 1971 Federal Republic shipyards appeared to be in the pink. Their order books were full with total tonnage approaching the six million Marks. Price adjustment clauses offered what seemed to be a finite escape from a permanent crsisis.

But now Hamburg has raised the alarm. If Bonn does not speedily institute a short-term programme of aid, worried representatives of the yards and experts in the CDU parliamentary party claim, the Federal Republic shipbuilding industry will be left high and dry within a couple of years.

Shipyards have to plan and work for the long term. Shipbuilding is a long and arduous process. Just because the hammers are banging and the drills are whirring today it does not mean the prospects for tomorrow are necessarily bright.

The order books are what count and they have been emptied. More than any other sector of the economy shipyards have suffered from the fluctuations in exchange rates. They more than other industries feel the cold wind of Mark revaluation and devaluation of other currencies. Another sector that has suffered badly is the shipping industry and when the shipping companies feel the pinch they do not order new ships.

In addition monopolies are forming all over the world. One example is the orders put in by the Japanese shipping company Sanko Steamship to Japanese shipbuilders for 45 tankers. Another large order for 29 ships is on the cards.

The Federal Republic Ship-Owners Association have a suspicion something underhand is going on here. It is believed that these ships are built at a loss and chartered out at dumping prices.

The mammoth Japanese fleet is in the main chartered out to shippers in the Scandinavian bloc, that is to say customers of Federal Republic shipbuilders.

The Association's worries are thus explained. These Japanese ships will be built by 1974/75, that is to say at a time when Federal Republic order books will be running dry.

It is assumed that this Japanese shipbuilding is subsidised by the State. It helps to get a firm backing of orders for the country and it helps to rake off some of the disturbing foreign trade surplus – at least in the short term.

Written and unwritten laws are being infringed. International fairness is suffering. But across on the other side of the world business is booming.

This country likes to think of itself as a guardian of liberty, but by carrying this too far we could be destroying our shipbuilding industry – and not that alone.

So, despite the financial pressures it is suffering under, Bonn should grant the support that shipbuilders have long been pressing for. It is not so much a question of the pride and honour of these industries and their many suppliers. It is much more a question of the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of workmen.

Harro Ney

(Kieler Nachrichten, 31 August 1972)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Europa III rocket calls for major policy decisions

Europe's road to Space is not only expensive and heavy going technologically; it is also paved with industrial ambition and a plethora of national prejudices.

It is, for instance, doubtful, to say the least, whether the Community will ever be able to derive economic benefit from television and communications satellites. The Europa III rocket, which was intended to put satellites into orbit, is once more a doubtful starter.

Instead of pressing ahead with joint development programmes the Bonn Education and Science Ministry hopes to be able to negotiate unlimited access to Space via participation in America's post-Apollo programme.

Yet surely it is impossible to want the one and neglect the other without becoming dependent on third parties.

The aerospace industry in this country expects that development of the Europa III not be abandoned in favour of uncertain participation in the post-Apollo programme.

The potential for continuation of a common launcher rocket development programme is unquestionably available in Europe, it is argued, and industry has learnt the lesson of past mistakes.

The decision will probably be taken at the Brussels space conference, which after having been postponed a number of times is now to take place at the beginning of October.

Europe's road to Space is determined primarily by France and this country. France is extremely interested in persevering with work on a European space rocket and would in certain circumstances be prepared to carry on by itself.

In this country, on the other hand, the view has been voiced that the Europa III project ought to be abandoned before getting properly under way. In view of the setbacks sustained with Europa II the Ministry has seriously considered calling it a day.

Klaus von Dohnanyi, Bonn's Education and Science Minister, fields two arguments in favour of abandoning the project, one of course being that NASA is willing to negotiate the provision of rocket-launching facilities for European commercial satellites.

His other argument is the crushing sentence passed by the commission of investigation set up at Bonn's instigation after the last abortive attempt to put the Europa II into orbit in autumn 1971.

The Europa II, the commission concludes, is unfit to fly in its present form. Serious shortcomings in integration of the steering systems have grown apparent.

Special mention is made of the third stage of the rocket, manufactured in this country, electromagnetic interference having caused the rocket to fall apart two and a half minutes after take-off at the last unsuccessful attempt.

The commission feels that all electrical systems need to be checked for electromagnetic tolerance. This would not only increase costs by an estimated 65 million Marks; it would also lead to a further delay of a couple of years or so.

The structure of project management also comes in for devastating criticism by the commission. Concern for national prestige and attempts to secure as large a share as possible of the common kitty for development work to be carried out in one's own country have repeatedly foiled attempts to secure the role of technical coordinator for the secretariat of the European Launcher Development Organisation.

Shortcomings in cooperation and the lack of a main contractor have come in for harsh criticism in the past but only now are the conclusions being drawn and a start made on reorganisation of project management.

The Minister has not come out against a European launcher rocket as a matter of principle. He merely feels that the present juncture is unsuitable for development of the Europa III.

In his view Europe does not yet possess sufficient technological know-how and management experience to take on the risk of rocket development. He thus feels that work should be postponed for five years or so.

During this period European industrial capacity is to be kept busy by co-operation with NASA and a balanced European technological programme involving continued work on cryogenic fuels.

Europe could thus gain the necessary technological experience and develop management systems of its own for subsequent aerospace work.

These, then, are the lines along which the Ministry is working. The aerospace industry in this country on the other hand is of the opinion that there must be no further delay in development work on the Europa III.

Postponement of the development programme would lead not only to the loss of such know-how as has been gained but also to emigration of qualified personnel. Resumption of development at a later stage would thus amount to starting from scratch again.

Already Eldo is placing so few research and development contracts that the quality of aerospace personnel has perceptibly declined. The industry in this country is thus insistent that the European space programme include both development of Europa III and constructive participation in the post-Apollo programme. In view of commercial considerations in respect of rocket development likely to cost some 2,000 million Marks the industry would, however, like to see priority accorded to launcher development. The aerospace industry has been lent unexpected support by the Foreign Office. Prior to the European summit meeting that will finalise the enlargement of the Common Market the Foreign Office would like no further obstacles to be placed in the way of cooperation. In particular France must not be further irritated. Dohnanyi's move has thus not met with the approval expected by the Science Ministry. It has indeed led to a succession of internal and public discussions and debates. It is, perhaps, too early to say what conclusion will be reached in the course of the rethink currently under way at the two Ministries but Klaus von Dohnanyi's line of argument merits support on one point at least.

Effective European research presupposes cooperation between all governments' concerned on a basis of partnership. Decisions on individual issues cannot be viewed on their own. They must be viewed in the context of European research policy as a whole.

Konrad Müller
(Vorwärts, 31 August 1972)

Solar probe

Helios, the Federal Republic satellite due to be launched from an American space station next year, is designed to probe the vicinity of the Sun. A prototype is here seen undergoing trials. After a journey of 93 million miles the Helios is to enter into solar orbit and will take six months to complete full circle. Three orbital flights round the Sun are planned and special instruments on board the satellite will take measurements of solar wind, magnetic and electrical fields, not to mention cosmic radiation and dust. The data will be relayed back to Earth. Scientists have high hopes of gaining fundamental new knowledge about space between the planets and the origin and age of the Sun. Bonn's largest space project to date is being organised in conjunction with the American NASA. Total costs will amount to 250 million Marks and the Federal Republic firms engaged in work on the project will include Dornier, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, Erno and Standard Elektrik Lorenz.

(Photo: Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm)

Europe's airbus has America worried

American competitors are so busily engaged in attempts to sell their product on this side of the Atlantic that the A 300 B European airbus, for years maligned by its opponents as an enormously expensive European technological white elephant, can no longer be dismissed as a controversial, politically motivated project. The airbus is an item of merchandise that must be taken seriously.

There is a fair chance that the first fifteen firm orders and eighteen options will be followed by others in the weeks to come even though, after repayment of development credits, the project is unlikely to net a profit for the aerospace industry in this country before the early eighties.

Marketing, however, is far from being the sole reason why this joint European enterprise looks like being a success despite the gloomy forecasts that have accompanied its past progress.

If Europe succeeds in making a breakthrough in the international commercial aircraft market at present dominated by the Americans it will be because American manufacturers have so far failed to design a comparable product on the drawing-board let alone enter into manufacture.

Only now that the airbus is on the point of starting flight trials are American competitors beginning to feel that it stands a chance of making the grade.

US specialist journals, hitherto among the harshest critics of the airbus programme, are now moving towards grudging recognition. A number of American airlines even seem interested in buying the European short-haul jumbo provided nothing comparable is forthcoming at home.

Against this background it is understandable that US manufacturers now propose to scale down their trijet medium-range models to twin-jet short-haul aircraft.

In view of their strained financial position it is hard to see where they are going to raise the substantial amounts of cash that will be needed to foot the bill and the European firm that is to develop the engines for one of these models cannot boast the soundest finances in the business either.

Europe has a head's start and can no longer by overtaken. Airlines were initially mistrustful of the newcomer, and understandably so, but they are now showing increasing interest in a product that will be on the market in the foreseeable future and, providing flight trials live up to designers' expectations, will make mass air transport more economic over short distances.

Economy and technological reliability are the only yardsticks by which a project launched partly for political reasons can now prove its worth as an attractive product. Political pressure such as is occasionally called for by the industry could now do the airbus more harm than good.

Political pressure might provide the United States with a pretext for protecting their own firms from the European challenge by means of tariff barriers or similar measures, so effectively putting a stop to sales of the airbus in America.

Washington could even, if it wanted, stymie sales to People's China by recalling that the American engines that will power the airbus were originally designed for military use and placing an embargo on their sale to a communist country.

European manufacturers, who have joined forces for the first time ever on a project of this size, are thus a long way from seeing the back of their worries even though the airbus will take off for the first time in Toulouse shortly.

The engineers will then have completed the greater part of their work but the sales and financial staff will not be able to rest on their laurels. There will be no shortage of disappointments and setbacks in the years to come.

Europe has nonetheless provided the proof that it is capable of pulling off large-scale technological projects. The Continent has not declined to the level of an industrial development area as might have been feared in view of American and Soviet supremacy in so many fields.

Should the airbus prove an economic success too European governments really ought to think in terms of a more self-confident technology policy in future.

Klaus Müller
(Die Welt, 24 August 1972)

■ MUSIC

International music congress hovers between classical and avant-garde

Much of what is included in the varied cultural programme taking place alongside the Olympic Games does not necessarily fit in with the general Olympian ideal. But this charge cannot be levelled against the 26th International Congress of Jeunesses musicales held in the lively atmosphere of the new Augsburg Congress Hall.

A top-class musical competition – and the performances in Augsburg were impressive – is as legitimate an event as a sporting competition, especially when it is being held to help international communication.

It is easier to achieve understanding among nations in music than in the political sphere, as past events have shown. But the congress showed how this understanding comes up against difficulties when musical instruments are packed away and officials march to the microphone to put forward their varying ideas on the cultural duties and effective working methods of an international federation of young musicians.

The dilemma facing the Fédération Internationale des Jeunesses Musicales (FIJM) – an organisation consisting of some two million members – is due to the various types of organisation found in the national branches.

Some are run by laymen as in France and some are associations of avant-garde professional musicians, as is basically the case in the Federal Republic. The demands of the delegates at the international congress – the third held in this country – varied accordingly. Some of the 1,100 delegates from 28 countries wanted to promote progressive cultural programmes.

Klaus Bernbacher of Bremen, President of the Federal Republic Young Musicians Association and Vice-President of the FIJM, is a progressive, and rightly so, we believe.

Though he desires a synthesis of the varying views of the nature of the FIJM and badly wants the national associations to make up their differences, he feels that the only future for the organisation is to aim for cultural ideals appropriate to the ideas of the late twentieth century and the youth of our times with all their critical, progressive and democratic beliefs.

Analysis and enlightenment therefore form the central features of his programme, he wants the debate between music and politics to be intensified, he wants an investigation into the younger generation's views on music, including pop, he would like music to gain a more important position in national education plans and increase in value as a leisure-time activity.

He even believes that the FIJM is the right body to take over the important social duty of providing music for the treatment of physically and mentally-handicapped children.

But time will tell how his ambitious programme will be received by a federation that refused to accept a resolution to change the congress's discussion forums – called ateliers – into efficient working parties.

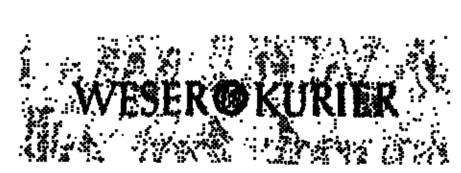
The musical programme was wide-ranging and full of colour, reflecting the intellectual position of the Jeunesses Musicales between avant-garde and classical music. Old, new and avant-garde music was performed in traditional and unconventional type concerts.

Chamber music ensembles from the JM music camps took part in an interpretation competition in which the Polish and Hungarian associations were particularly successful.

Young musicians from Canada, Venezuela, Uruguay, Spain and Hungary impressed with their high standard and with the charisma they spread about themselves in the "Young Soloists Podium".

A concert by the seventy-member Young South German Philharmonic Orchestra under Erich Reustlen showed what an ambitious lay orchestra is capable of. Gitti Pirner's interpretation of Beethoven's piano concerto in G major was the crowning glory though Respighi's *Fontane di Roma* was not given the necessary impressionistic treatment.

The ninety-member North Rhine-Westphalia Youth Orchestra showed its professiondism and coolness performing Shostakovich's first symphony under Martin Stephani.



Martin Christoph Redel, the orchestra's percussionist and son of the famous flautist of the same name, had previously shown himself to be a talented composer when his *Strophen für Orchester* was given its first performance. Emotion is integrated convincingly into an atonal means of expression.

Choirs from Yugoslavia and Caracas added a touch of the exotic into the programme as did a number of night studios in which most emphasis was placed on the avant-garde.

The most important of these concerts was given by the Heidelberg and Mannheim Student Symphony Orchestra under Maya Soya, who was as pretty as she was energetic. The orchestra played the third symphony and a merry divertimento for orchestra and audience by their Brazilian teacher Claudio Santoro.

A well-composed "musical buffet" of mammoth proportions was provided by the Augsburg Spectacular, a five-hour simultaneous concert forming a boldage of music past and present, ranging from the Bach solo suite (played by Claus Kanngiesser) and Mendelssohn's violin concerto (Rainer Kussmaul) to *Musik zum Mitmachen* by the k.n.a.u.z. group (k.n.a.u.z. comes from *Köln nach Augsburg und zurück* – return ticket from Cologne to Augsburg) and the Starfighter 36 pop group.

This musical display by the jeunesses musicales did not lack an absolute climax nor an absolute low point either. In only three weeks of rehearsals the hundred-member international orchestra formed by the JM from young people between 18 and 23 from all over the world developed into a real team under conductor Witold Rowicki and did not need to fear comparison with any top-class orchestra.

Hindemith's *Symphonische Metamorphosen* sounded enchantingly fresh and Lutoslawski's *Livre pour Orchestre* was given appealing treatment both in the parts set down in note form and the aleatoric sections open to improvisation.

The low point was formed by the two scenic productions commissioned by the JM – Peter Ruzicka's *Outside-Inside* and Niels Frederic Hoffmann's *Zweierlei Mass oder warum es so schwierig ist, die Menschenrechte zu verwirklichen* (Double Standards or Why it is so Difficult to put the Human Rights into Practice).

Ruzicka's five musicians, two actors (one of each sex and both naked), a stage-painter, projections and tape wanted to depict the "complete disturbance of the internal and external relationship between composer and society" though this was not altogether helped by the specialist jargon used in the programme to explain his intentions. The young public sent him packing with bursts of laughter and the sudden intonation of passages from Dvorak and Beethoven.

Hoffmann's *Zweierlei Mass* is thinly-disguised musical agitprop done up as cabaret, a kind of Mahagonny in which the capitalists are slaughtered. But the jeunesse in the audience once again did not accept the jeunesse on the stage. Observers from older generations can only comment that their judgment is astonishingly sound.

Thea Lethmair

(Weser Kurier, 29 August 1972)

Munich – jazz capital for a few days

The fourth evening and climax of the Munich Jazz Now Festival showed the limited extent to which originality in music depends on its packaging. Despite its fashionably introvert performance, the Association P.C. group has still to prove the worth of its music.

But after this short opener CTI Olympic Jazz produced a show that has not been seen or heard since the Jazz at the Philharmonic sessions of the early fifties. A master of ceremonies (so smart and correct that he even changed in the intervals) presented a handful of stars and compered a programme in which every soloist was allowed to perform one work.

Despite this antiquated style the jazz was ravishing and the audience was swept along. The jazz elite obviously enjoyed the whole occasion. A fantastic rhythm group formed the necessary basis. Ron Carter on the bass once again showed that he is one of the best and, as far as drive is concerned, the best. Nobody else can push along a whole band on his own.

Stanley Turrentine, Hank Crawford, Joe Farell, Grover Washington jr and Hubert Laws gave their solo performances against this background. Each a master in his own way, they agree on musical honesty. Freddie Hubbard was the most decisive performer. His command of the trumpet is so good that he can avoid all acting and play in a perfectly relaxed manner.

No show is complete without song. The loud boos heard after the performance by the Jackie Cain and Roy Kral Duo should be directed more at those persons who included this type of in the programme.

Esther Philipps' old-style rhythm and blues compensated the audience somewhat and she showed that she is well-acquainted with the more recent jazz trends.

Now that the four-day Munich Jazz Festival – the first of its kind – is over it can be described all in all as a complete success. It was one of the few events during the Olympic summer that was sold out. The organisers, especially J.E. Berendt, must be thanked for making Munich the capital of jazz for four days.

Ferdinand Melichar

(Münchner Merkur, 22 August 1972)

Wagner's *Das Liebesverbot* at Youth Festival

Visitors to this year's Bayreuth Festival were able to see a new production of a rarely-performed opera on the free day between *Walküre* and *Siegfried* – Richard Wagner's early work *Das Liebesverbot*.

This was not performed in the Festspielhaus of course – the Master rightly excluded it from the repertoire along with the other two of his first three works – *Die Feen* and *Rienzi* – but in the general-purpose Stadthalle the other side of the Roter Main.

This production formed the climax of the Youth Festival which performed *Die Feen* with some success a few years ago. Three weeks were spent rehearsing this demanding work. Four hundred young musicians from all over the world, including a number of hopeful operatic talents and, as the core, an extremely capable orchestra from the Eastern bloc made the whole venture possible.

Anyone hearing the opera without learning the name of the composer would never plump for Richard Wagner. Verdi or even Offenbach would be a more common choice. Only once, in the monastery scene during the first act, can a choral theme from *Tannhäuser* be heard anticipated almost note for note.

The only other feature that could rule out the Italian origin of this opera buffa is the trombone theme acting as leitmotiv for the tyrannical and crabbed



Friedrich. The work is usually dominated by a fresh, often brilliant and sometimes even frivolously melodious brio.

All symphonic melancholy has been banned from the orchestra pit and looking back it seems a miracle that Wagner reached his first pinnacle, the *Flying Dutchman*, only four years later.

As far as development is concerned *Das Liebesverbot* marks Wagner's *Sturm und Drang* period. Rebelling in young European vein and tired of all the melancholy contained in German music, he broke out in the sensuality of Italian melody.

His attitude is also reflected in the choice of subject matter – a free, bold and often enough ordinarily rhymed version of Shakespeare's comedy *Measure for Measure*.

Because of the circumstances the performance at Bayreuth did not have the perfection of a production that had been prepared painstakingly. But the improvisation of the version had its attractions.

Krefeld conductor John Bell knew how to bring the best out of the music and showed real sympathy for the vibrant élan of the composition. The chorus possessed a number of fine singers and put so much enthusiasm into its work that it seemed as if it wished to compete with the Bayreuth Festival chorus. Horst Reday's production livened up the opera by introducing an agressive vitality to the crowd scenes.

The young soloists, a mixture of young singers from this country, Britain, Canada and Hungary, presented a surprising and sometimes amusing display of growing perfection. Reserve was intermingled with excess.

Special mention must be made of the singer who took the part of Isabella. Despite her rather exaggerated style of acting, Anne Conoley of London dominated the ensemble impressively with her grand dramatic soprano voice.

Erich Rappl

(Die Welt, 21 August 1972)

■ THE ARTS

Joachim Ludwig's opera *Rashomon* premiered at Augsburg

Joachim Ludwig's decision to take as his material for his opera *Rashomon* two old Japanese legends to provide the framework to the action was certainly bold. The material already provided the basis for a classic Japanese film back in 1951, bur for Ludwig it did not produce musical drama but rather a kind of narrative.

There is talk, talk, talk, or alternatively singing, singing, singing. A rich merchant is travelling with his young wife from Kyoto to Tamba. On the way they meet a stranger who owns a beautiful sword.

The merchant exchanges his bow for the sword, but the stranger overpowers him and rapes his wife. All very clear. Or is it? The court that has to decide the case quickly makes its decision. "You are rapist!" But it is not that simple.

The wife tells her version of the story, the stranger his. In his mouth the exchange of weapons becomes swindle, the ravishing submission. There are three flashbacks in which the individual versions of the truth are compared with one another. But the judge is not bothered about this – his mind has been made up all along. But the people realise that justice is lacking and hound the judge out of town.

Material of this kind can only produce opera of constant monologue. The narrations are really singable and Joachim Ludwig has brought this out with his comparatively homogeneous and personal underlay of sound. The tonal quality is "modern" without being contemporary.

Certainly there are dissonances (the opera begins with tonal friction on the string instruments from which strata of sound are built up contrapuntally and in layers) and exotic colouring from the percussion section. But, even rhythmically, the whole remained within bounds.

For Ludwig the music of the opera was neither a be-all and end-all, nor did it provide motivations. It was a tonal surface on which the action took place.

The total playing time of the opera was about ninety minutes, the first part ending with a musical crescendo and the second part beginning with a continuation of it. One wonders if this dramatically senseless concession to the audience was necessary.

Director Steffen Tiggler had the unenviable task of breaking up this static action scenically. He thought it out carefully and his work was beneficial. He used the chorus of monks – musically not very rewarding – as cover, behind which entrances and exits could take place. He worked with accents of light which were sufficient to keep boredom at bay.

The orchestra at Augsburg Opera House under Reinhard Peters' baton gave of its best. But with the strings not being too sure of their intonation this was not always enough. Japanese soprano Atzuko Azuma had some difficulty with the German language which was unfortunately rather detrimental to this narrative opera, impairing comprehension.

But she received applause along with Jon Weaving (merchant), Armand McLane (stranger), Edit Helmut Menzel (in the thankless role of the old person) and in-voice Rupert Straub (judge).

The composer received applause spiced with a few boos. Had someone perhaps recognised that Ludwig's opera fitted all too snugly into the Olympic cultural programme or was someone perhaps expecting a new *Madame Butterfly*?

Rainer Wagner

(Weser Kurier, 25 August 1972)

Grotowski play baffles sparce audience

What dogs the sporting side of the Olympics has, God be praised, not yet affected the cultural side. So far there has been no trouble on the arts side, even where guests from "difficult" countries were concerned – there have been no boycotts and no threats. Even Jerzy Grotowski's Theatre Laboratory from Wroclaw played in Munich – the only difficulties having nothing to do with politics or the fact that the audiences were only fifty-strong.

Grotowski, 39, who was originally invited by the Munich Kammerspiele took a stroll through the city last year and discovered there was no suitable place for his company to perform.

Only when the uncommonly talented manager Eva Maze was set to work by the OOC did the plan to invite one of the most hotly discussed avantgarde theatre groups to perform in the Federal Republic become a reality. And this is their first appearance in this country apart from a short private guest appearence in Berlin.

Grotowski found the ruins of the Heiliggeist-Hofkirche in the complex of the Munich Residenz ideal for his purposes. Seating was provided in the form of wooden boards on which the cramped audience watched the mystical and magical "spirit-body-speech" of the six-strong Polish ensemble.

Not only the stage was transcendental – the audience was only allowed in a few minutes before the performance began – but so was the title of the work *Apocalypsis cum figuris*. The "introduction" in German was distributed free but there was no time to peruse this in advance. So the language barrier – of course the performance was in Polish – was a complete obstacle.

After the final darkness that was all part of the play, the neutral lighting which illuminated the church ruins again revealed a completely baffled public, which made its way to the exit with hardly a sound.

What they had seen was a well rehearsed and intensive physical performance by five men and a woman who developed ever new mystical scenes from playful notions.

The roles they played had names such as Simon Peter, Judas, Lazarus, Mary Magdalene, John and Simple, a fool who often became the object of the others' mockery.

Reading the "introduction" afterwards one was informed that the text was by and large quotations from the Bible, *Brothers Karamasov* by Dostoevsky, T.S. Eliot's works and the poems of Simone Weil.

It was a strict ritual of almost incomprehensible leaping, walking, falling, playing, and hitting, but with the language barrier the cast obviously did not come across to the audience. The language always sounded alien yet the incentive to find the key to the mystery remained alive throughout.

H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 August 1972)

Let's direct an opera

At Hanover's College of Music and Drama a seminar for directors has been set up in the opera department. This is due to begin work at the start of the next semester.

The College hopes this will provide systematic training of directors for opera, of which there is a distinct shortage, accordings to a spokesman for the college.

The new courses will give prospective directors the basics of the profession during their three years of study under the guidance of Professor Günter Roth, the prospective theatre manager of the Lower Saxony Staatstheater.

(Die Welt, 3 August 1972)

Fewer films released

The number of films released by distributors in the Federal Republic sank below the 400 mark for the first time last year, according to the statistics department of the film industry association (SPIO). The total number of films to be accepted by the voluntary control board of the film industry (FSK) in 1971 was 398.

Since the formation of the FSK in 1949 the total number of films surveyed for suitability up to the end of 1971 was 44,487, of which 11,974 were full-length feature films.

Last year was the first in which the number of films passed as suitable for the whole family – that is anyone over 6 – increased (from 8.4 per cent in 1970 to 10.2 per cent last year.

The proportion of universal release films had declined continuously since 1958, the year when the influence of television as competition for the big screen began to be felt.

But the proportion of films not suitable for children under 18 has shown a steady rise. In 1958 only 14.8 per cent of films were "X certificate" while in 1971 the number had increased to 44.4 per cent of the total films.

H. Lehmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 30 August 1972)

Peter Brook's *Midsummer Night's Dream* in Berlin

The fever of a comical but threatening Shakespearean *Midsummer Night's Dream* gripped the Berlin audience when England's Royal Shakespeare Company gave their first guest performance with the Peter Brook production dating from 1970. The play at the Freie Volksbühne was a kind of prelude to the Berlin Festival proper.

Applause at the end of the performance, brought to Berlin by Festival organiser Walther Schmieding, lasted till about midnight. The cast had shed their stage costumes but not had time to remove their make-up and stood on the stage throwing flowers and paper garlands to the audience.

This production of the English midsummer night's dream of nearly 400 years ago shows the tradition of the Elizabethan age as well as the modern theatre and its magic derives effortlessly from the text. This poetry really does make the world dance.

Brook leaves the tragic comedy of the demons of love in unaltered, clear, illusionless light on a white Elizabethan stage.

He underlines musically the grotesque and confusing products of human fantasy with drums and guitars, with parody and lyric accents that range from Mendelssohn and Bizet to Pop music and folk.

The marriage of the Duke and Tyrant Theseus identified with the jealous and terrible king of the elves Oberon and the subjected bride Hippolyta with the Queen of the elves Titania, using the same actor or actress for each and other apparent liberties taken with the original Shakespeare text does not appear as dramatic licence in any way detracting from the original intentions of the Bard, but as a revelation of the duality of the characters.

Fears that this adaptation of the play to show the figures as counterparts dredged up from the sea of subconsciousness to the waking mind would be all too intense, all too meaningful and lacking in fun are misplaced.



(Photo: Berliner Festwochen)

Seldom has a performance of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* produced so much laughter as in this version which tells the story so apparently simply with its jugglers and trapeze artists, its drastic madness, the physical and verbal language of the actors, the lively action symbolising the world freely.

The most stunning moments of the evening, however, are those when the laughter dies down all of a sudden and the audience holds its breath because Oberon is telling them some facts about themselves.

Ingvelde Geleng

(Bremer Nachrichten, 31 August 1972)

■ MEDICINE

Incidence of VD among the young is frightening

Medical victories will prove of little avail so long as diseases are not tracked down wherever they lurk. The carelessness with which spectacular successes are reported encouraged fresh outbreaks of complaints that were once thought to be under control.

Venereal disease has never been considered completely under control but after a steady drop in the number of cases since the fifties because of antibiotics the extent of the new outbreak of complaints is surprising.

Nordwest Zeitung

Professor K. Kiraly of the World Health Organisation, Geneva, spoke of the worldwide spread of gonorrhoea and syphilis at this year's Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe.

Statistics are not all that reliable but the trend is clear and even developing countries are affected by it. It is among the under-twenties that gonorrhoea is most common.

Kiraly's statement that medicine alone could not stamp out venereal disease and that sufferers must be regarded as the victims of behavioural diseases was seized upon by Profesor L. Juhlin of Uppsala.

Professor Juhlin mentioned a number of facts. A third of the patients at a hospital specialising in venereal disease younger than twenty, he said, 34 per cent of them came from broken homes and forty per cent were being cared for by welfare officers.

The basic factor to which this state of affairs and these developments can be traced is the growing lack of inhibition. Juhlin blames the influence of the mass media and the increase in leisure-time coupled with a higher income.

On top of this, parents no longer exert such a control on their children – which is fine for the parents. There is the generation conflict which is based on both age and the often widely different intellectual standards.

There is also the fact that women today are more active as partners. Professor Juhlin also blames the Pill for these developments as it has removed the strongest inhibitions against promiscuity. This point too is not purist or moralist, he stated, but based on fact.

Karlheinz Ebert
(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 August 1972)

Union calls for ban on smoking at work

A survey conducted by the Salaried Staffs Sickness Insurance Scheme (DAK) reveals that 67.0 per cent of their non-smoking members and 42.9 per cent of smokers in their organisation want a general ban on smoking at work.

The astonishingly large number of smokers wanting the ban is explained by the fact that smokers and non-smokers alike suffer from headaches, eye-ache and a lack of concentration when a large number of people in one room all smoke.

A large number of smokers, especially women, state that a ban on smoking during working hours would at least help them break the habit during daylight hours. "A ban on smoking at work would help me give it up altogether," they comment.

Non-smokers call for a ban as they fear that their health may be damaged if continually surrounded by smokers. They state that they suffer from headaches, feel sick, find breathing difficult and their eyes water.

They criticise the fact that government and local authorities have not set an example. Many of them complain that their requests for colleagues to cut down smoking are not heeded.

The other people interviewed called for a ban on smoking when a number of people worked in the same room (25.4 per cent of non-smokers and 34.6 per cent of smokers) or when non-smokers were troubled by people smoking (23.6 per cent of non-smokers and 46.2 per cent of smokers).

These figures add up to more than one hundred per cent as many of the interviewed sample gave more than one answer.

A general ban on smoking during work was usually opposed because of the incursions on personal freedoms this involved.

Compromises were often suggested. Smokers could come to sensible arrangements with non-smokers, smokers and non-smokers could work in different rooms or, where that was not possible, special rooms could be set aside for smokers.

The survey covered 7,576 DAK members of whom 53.2 per cent were men and 46.8 per cent women. The most prominent age group were the over-forties with 49.5 per cent followed by the twenty to forty age range with 43.6 per cent and the under-twenties with 6.9 per cent.

A total of 85.3 per cent described themselves as non-smokers and 14.7 per cent admitted to being smokers. The proportion of smokers among the under-twenties – 26.2 per cent – was far higher than the average.

(Weser Kurier, 23 August 1972)

There are almost six hundred thousand alcoholics in the Federal Republic today – sixty thousand of them are under 25 and one in five is a woman. Including children and husbands or wives, some two million persons are directly affected by the problem.

Alcoholism causes 12% of all divorces

Announcing these alarming figures, Dr Hans-Joachim Andreas, senior physician of the Bad Rehburg sanatorium, stated that all six hundred thousand alcoholics should really be admitted to hospitals for the 182-day anti-addiction cure.

But the 23 public and five private sanatoria of this type in the Federal Republic have only 1,800 beds in all and can therefore treat a maximum of 3,600 patients a year.

Alcohol can have terrible effects on family life. Dr Andreas stated that alcohol is the prime cause of twelve per cent of all divorces today. One of the parties claims that the other partner drinks so much that he or she cannot perform household duties or find a job and neglects or terrorises the rest of the family.

Alcoholism can be treated free of charge under sickness insurance schemes, according to a ruling made in 1968. The schemes pay the ten thousand Marks or so that each cure costs.

Only about fifty per cent of all alcoholics and drug addicts are really cured when they are discharged 182 days after admission to a sanatorium.

Twenty per cent of them relapse into their old habits and ten per cent fall victim to their old addiction to such an extent that they have to be readmitted to a sanatorium. The other twenty per cent return to drugs or alcohol but experience has shown that they are be able to work.

A new method to cut the relapse rate has been started in Lower Saxony. Former patients take care of the newly discharged and make sure that they don't fall victim to their old addiction again.

"We must ensure that every alcoholic or drug addict sent to us knows what is in store and what he will have to face when his course of treatment is over," Dr Andreas states.

Dr Andreas claims that most alcoholic and drug addicts who come for treatment voluntarily are prepared to endure the 182 days of treatment and try and make a fresh beginning.

"If we can help them socially from the very first day, we can hope for a lasting cure," Dr Andreas comments.

(Münchner Merkur, 25 August 1972)

Stress and strain

One third of all illnesses are caused by stress, according to a Swedish survey discussed at the 24th Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe. The strain imposed on a large number of physical functions can only be fought effectively if living conditions are once again brought into harmony with a person's biological make-up.

But the lack of stress can also cause illness as organs must be kept in continual use. Sport, temperature, climatic influences and physical stimuli can increase the effiency of the organism and play an important part in therapy.

Stress is defined as an irritant reaction to sudden changes in the world around, in the family, at work and, increasingly, in circumstances incompatible with a natural way of life.

More than twenty per cent of all women aged between 15 and 44 are regular users of the contraceptive pill. The proportion is continually rising, the Therapy Congress was told.

As no other medicament is taken so regularly, it appears important to examine the long-term results of such a large consumption of highly-effective substances in such a large group.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 August 1972)

Incurables should be told the truth, Swiss professor recommends

Doctors should tell patients with incurable diseases that they are going to die and not hold out false hopes, according to Professor Kuebler-Ross, the Swiss woman doctor.

Professor Kuebler-Ross interviewed five hundred patients who knew they were going to die and 96 per cent them stated that they wished they had been told the truth earlier.

The Medical Association has therefore turned to the problem in its journal. Dr W. Cyran has asked how the dying can be helped and come to a number of important findings – based on the work of Professor Kuebler-Ross – that can also be of importance to members of the patient's family.

Many doctors will certainly continue to believe it cruel to tell incurable patients the truth about their condition. But the question must be asked whether it is right for a doctor to tell a deliberate lie to a person who trusts him completely and relies on his support.

Many doctors – and Professor Kuebler-Ross is one – realise that they will eventually have to tell the patient the truth and choose an appropriate occasion for this.

Patients with an incurable condition pass through five stages between the start of their disease and death. Sometimes it only takes a matter of hours, sometimes weeks.

The first stage is a refusal to believe the truth. "That can't happen to me," patients claim. They then find that people around them are not willing to be frank with them.

The second stage is anger: "Why me?" Patients are then often irritable with doctors, patients and members of their family. If patients are able to get everything out of their system and even shed a few tears, their mood improves and they need fewer tranquillisers and painkillers.

The third stage is that of discussion with members of the family, the doctor and with God. Patients are then almost ready to accept death but need a little time to summon their energies for the final hours of their life.

The fourth stage is depression. The dying patient is sad about everything he is to lose. Sometimes he will not want to

Münchner Merkur

speak. Doctors and family should understand this. When a husband or wife visits a patient during this stage it is often sufficient for them to hold the patient's hand and be silent instead of indulging in platitudes.

The fifth stage comes whn the patient has accepted the idea of death. He is filled by a feeling of inward and outward calm and loses all fear and bitterness. As most people die in hospital, their family must be told in good time as patients do not want to die alone.

Hans Willenweber
(Münchner Merkur, 24 August 1972)

Cigarettes – a bigger risk than air pollution

Inhaled tobacco smoke and not general air pollution is the number-one cause of lung cancer, according to Professor E. Ungeheuer of the surgical department of Frankfurt's Nordwestkrankenhaus.

The risk of developing a tumour increases with the number of cigarettes smoked, he claimed. The growing number of road vehicles had little influence on the figures.

Professor Ungeheuer also told a recent medical congress in Augsburg that seventy to eighty per cent of all bronchial tumours could be operated upon successfully if the right diagnostic method was used as soon as there was any suspicion of cancer.

(PAM/Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1972)

Discussions on new forms of decision-making in schools are heated at the moment and have reached a stage where recapitulation might be advisable. Many Federal states – including North Rhine-Westphalia, Hamburg, Berlin and Lower Saxony – have already drawn up comprehensive drafts of possible new laws.

Politicians, parents, teachers and pupils have for months argued about the new proposals, suggested amendments and debated the form representation in the decision-making machinery should take.

Controversy has been no less heated in those Federal states where the respective state government has not put forward a Bill of its own.

Education Ministers of the Federal states are now trying to take stock of the situation by considering the standpoints of the various groups and the judgments and criticisms made by them.

Nothing basically new will come of this and it is doubtful whether the Bills already submitted will be altered to any great extent.

■ EDUCATION

No support for changes in school-decision making

North Rhine-Westphalia Education Minister Jürgen Girgensohn, a Social Democrat, has now put an end to the debates inspired by his ministry. The findings of more than three hundred hearings organised throughout the Federal state are now to be examined and over three thousand statements of position studied.

His Ministry's Bill on "Participation in the School System" differs little from Bills put forward by the other SPD-dominated Federal states. A school conference – usually fifty per cent teachers and fifty per cent parents and pupils – will form the basic decision-making body in the schools of North Rhine-Westphalia, Hamburg, Berlin and Lower Saxony.

It will decide on organisation and education, on the use made of public money and internal questions such as the standardised application of principles designed to judge performance fairly and equally.

But it is still unclear how much latitude the conference will have in decision-making. So far mention has only been made of the conference's right to make proposals though this seems rather vague to parents and pupils, especially the latter.

Girgensohn has indicated that there is still room for improvement here but many critics already fear that the law will prove unsatisfactory to all three groups directly affected – the teachers, parents and pupils.

The Hamburg Bill proposes equal representation for the three groups in the school conference and pupils clamouring for reform regard it as the most progressive solution.

In Hamburg, as in Hesse and Berlin, school conferences will be able to elect headmasters for ten years and deal with the decisions made by other bodies such as the teachers' conference, the parents' associations and the pupils' organisations.

Christian Democrats in Hamburg, especially Horst Schröder, their education expert, claim that this scheme is no more than an attempt by the SPD to transfer the university solution to the schools without paying any attention to the problems peculiar to the schools. Objections to the election of headmasters by school conferences have not yet been given enough public attention.

The position of the various groups has become clearer the longer the public discussion of participation schemes has continued. Many teachers fear that the new law will represent an incursion on their rights and seriously restrict their room for manoeuvre.

Wolf Scheller
(Handelsblatt, 17 August 1972)

Student grants

Grants will total 1,715 thousand million Marks this year, according to Health Ministry reports. Under the Federal Republic's grants scheme, 300,406 pupils and students are being given support. The government is contributing 1,115 thousand million Marks towards the sum.

The majority of students and pupils benefiting from the scheme – 124,660 – live in North Rhine-Westphalia. Baden-Württemberg follows in second place with over 61,000 students, Bavaria is in third place with over 57,000 and Lower Saxony fourth with some 44,000 students.

(Weser Kurier, 24 August 1972)

School-leavers favour teacher training

More than ninety per cent of school-leavers with the higher certificate of education want to go on to study, according to a survey conducted by the Joint Commission for Educational Planning.

Announcing the results, Dr Bernhard Vogel, the Rhineland-Palatinate Education Minister and chairman of the Commission, stated that 133,000 of the 148,000 school-leavers interviewed wanted to attend courses of further education. A total of 90.3 per cent of the males wanted to go on to study while the female total was 88.6 per cent.

The main subjects school-leavers hope to take are mathematics, electrical engineering, business management, general medicine, mechanical engineering, German, English and law.

Comparing the results with those of a survey conducted last year, Education Minister Vogel stated that there had been a swing towards the technical, sociological and economic subjects.

This year's survey however is the first to include the 27,000 pupils at vocational colleges who are specially prepared for such subjects. Experts therefore claim that there is no real evidence for a trend towards the technical subjects.

A total of 36.8 per cent of the school-leavers with the higher certificate of education plan to become teachers – two per cent fewer than last year. Vogel states that this drop – especially among those wishing to become teachers at elementary and special schools – is due to warnings that not all teachers will be able to get a job in future if the number of qualified people continue to rise. But the number of school-leavers wishing to become teachers at vocational colleges has increased, Vogel reports.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 30 August 1972)

■ OLYMPIC REVIEW

Girl outshine the men in Olympic gymnastic events

There is no doubting that the Munich Olympics showed how the girls and women in the gymnastics events have left the men far behind. Their finals were the absolute high spot of the first week of the Games.

The battle for medals was the more engrossing for the improvement in performances on all four pieces of equipment since Mexico, which fascinated all the experts. Those who wanted to be among the leaders had to think up far more strenuous programmes with greater difficulties and perform them with greater exactness and more grace.

And what had been the trend for the past ten years – greater emphasis on more feminine movements – came to maturity and perfection at these Games. Flexibility took the place of stiffness, flowing movements replaced static poses and elegance was everywhere in evidence even when the most difficult moves were being made. The whole was a great aesthetic pleasure from beginning to end.

When the analysis is made of the events in which the greatest originality, imagination and virtuosity were shown in the six disciplines for men and four for women it will be clear that the parallel bars for women were far ahead of the classic men's disciplines, the bars and horizontal bars.

The high point of all the Olympic gymnastic events came with the final of the all-around competition in eight events

DIE ZEIT

for the fifteen to nineteen year-old girls. As always the gymnasium was filled to the brim, with not one of the 12,000 places vacant.

Olga Korbut of the USSR was leading after six events before world champion Ludmilla Turischeva from the Caucasus and Karin Janz from the GDR. Nobody who knew the slightest about women's gymnastics could doubt that little Olga Korbut, only 5 feet nothing tall would win. Her two strongest events, the bars and horizontal bar were still to come. Experts were still filled with excitement at her previous performance.

Nobody, least of all Olga Korbut, could find an explanation for that second in which the "Sparrow of Grodno" lost the most valuable and most sought-after gold of all, that of the overall event. She made a mistake that even a rank beginner at a local gymnastics contest would be ashamed of. When swinging up to the top bar she was stranded with her left foot hanging to the ground. The spectators were amazed. They had made the little Russian girl their favourite. Experts shook their heads. Everyone was sympathetic.

That is sport when a major decision is about to fall. The way in which a certain winner can be brought down in a moment is quite horrific. It is the old truism, that all too often is forgotten – in Olympic tournaments the whole person is on trial and not just a few muscles and technical abilities. The medals were won by Ludmilla Turischeva, Karin Janz and Tamara Lazakovich.

The young ones

Our "chicks", the youngest team of all, finished behind the outstanding Soviet Union and GDR teams, the difference being 3.95 points, and the surprisingly strong Hungarians, the underrated American Girls, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Japan. The Federal Republic took eighth position. This was no disgrace when one considers that they were having to please a home crowd, and their average age was only sixteen.

Two teams again dominated the men's events: the Russians and Japanese continued their Olympic combat that has been going on since 1956. In that year the Russians won with a lead of 1.85 points. In 1960 in Rome and 1964 in Tokyo the Japanese had a lead of 2.50 points. In 1968 in Mexico City they increased this to 4.80 and this year the Japanese went even further ahead of their USSR rivals by 7.20 points.

There was no doubting the greater poise of the Japanese team, but it does seem that their soaring improvements of recent years have been halted. This applies not so much in their relationship to the top Soviet gymnasts, and in particular Nicolai Andrianov and Victor Klimenko. It applies far more to the style of gymnastics.

If the criteria for great achievements in men's gymnastics are boldness, free swinging, originality, virtuosity and not robot-like playing for safety and precision then the best Soviet gymnasts as seen in Munich have almost caught up with the Japanese.

Nor should we forget the remarkable performance put up by the GDR team. In Mexico four years ago they were 18.75 points behind the victorious Japanese. But this year they were 11.55 points behind the Japanese and only 4.35 points behind the Russians.

The Federal Republic team, Eberhard Gienger, Walter Mössinger, Günter Spies, Bernd Effing, Reinhard Ritter and Heinz Häusler hardly managed to close the gap between themselves and the Japanese to any appreciable extent – 27.55 in Mexico, 24.85 points this year, but whereas we finished in 8th position in Mexico we were fifth this time.

The improvement was shown even more clearly in the overall individual placings where Gienger performed a series of well thought-out and elegantly performed movements to take 14th position.

The overall individual winner was again Sawao Kato from Japan. In his movements he was more elegant than his colleagues, but, as in Mexico, it was not till the last of the eighteen events that he was assured of victory.

Klaus Köste, 92 year-old gymnast from the GDR, whose strongest event is the horizontal bar did surprisingly well on the vaulting horse. His landing was not perfect but his double somersault was superb and he won the gold.

Heinz Maegerlein

(Die Zeit, 8 September 1972)

Karl Adam takes the blame for the rowing debacle

Rowing President Dr Claus Hess thought that at the end of the rowing regatta at Feldmoching near Munich he would be a happy man: "We have upheld our third place in the world." In light of the fact that this country slipped *down* to this third position some years ago his words sound almost like scorn. Or perhaps it was respect for the GDR which achieved three gold, one silver and three bronze medals in the rowing events.

Professor Karl Adam is prepared to accept responsibility for the failure of the Federal Republic rowing eight. He recommended long oars so that extra pressure could be applied to the blades.

But the headwind made this tactical, technical finesse null and void and robbed the oarsmen of their strength. At 1,500 metres they were done. The Federal Republic's once proud rowing eight staggered past the winning post like a galleon that had been shot to pieces.

In what will probably be his last year as trainer sixty year-old Karl Adam has made mistakes. It was not only the wrong oars that were responsible for this failure, however. Karl Adam took a gamble and lost. He said: "I insisted on using the very light Colani boat right up till the last because this was the only way we could gain the length that would bring us a medal."

But this turned out to be clutching at a straw, as experts had predicted weeks ago. The outcome was unrest in the team and a lot of kerfuffle.

Siegfried Kuhlmey-Becker, whose boat was ousted by Adam's in the middle of the year, is highly critical: "Adam used the wrong training methods, as the success of the GDR and New Zealand show. At the training sessions on the Silvretta Lake he took the team past their peak and from there it was a downward slide."

Dutsy Robertson of the New Zealand team had a different viewpoint. He said: "The Germans were too concerned about plastics and streamlined clothing and gave too little thought to rowing!"

Joachim Schlüchtermann

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 4 September 1972)

Olympic pressmen in poor condition, doctor claims

Most of the journalists in Munich were not in training for the rigours of following the Olympic Games, according to doctors at the treatment clinic at the Olympic press centre, where up to 150 journalists a day sought medical attention.

Five doctors were on duty to give a round-the-clock service to journalists. Dr Lampert said: "You'd think that pressmen covering sporting events would be fit themselves. But most of them are anything but." He recommended less eating and more exercise. Apart from one case where a journalist's heart stopped beating and several circulatory disorders none of the ailments was too serious.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 September 1972)

Girl swimmers surprise the pundits

One year ago she was known only to the talent spotters of Federal Republic swimming. Today she is among the best in the world, has swum a European record and was fourth in the Olympic Games. Annegret Kober, 15, from Siegen, is 5ft 11ins tall, weighs 10stone 7lbs and can be taken as an example of the "new generation".

In Munich this country's girl swimmers at long last emerged from the shadow cast over them by their male colleagues. For years the men had reduced the girls to mere statistics.

The secret of this success is to be found in the Max Ritter School in Saarbrücken and its sports boss Horst Planert. The team spirit there, which extends far beyond the fields of sport, rubbed off on the Federal Republic ladies' team.

Unlike the men they managed to remain blissfully free from squabbles and so they were able to concentrate entirely on real business. Their final achievements went far beyond anybody's wildest dreams.

Heidemarie Reineck, 20, from Berlin and now living in Bayreuth, has been one of this country's stars for seven years now. But it was not till this year that she managed to make a breakthrough to world class in the sprint crawl following bronze medal wins at the Mexico Olympics and the European championships in Barcelona.

The competition provided by Jutta Weber from Hamm, and the coaching by Heinz Hoffmann in Wuppertal which brought her to maturity within a season, must have been a stimulus for her. In Munich both girls broke the 60-second sound barrier, clocking 59.7 seconds. Heide Reineck managed fifth place in the final.

Both Federal Republic relay teams, crawl and medley, swam into third places behind American and GDR girls in times that would have been world records a few weeks back.

The same applies to 17 year-old Gudrun Beckmann from Düsseldorf another pupil of Horst Planert like Klaus and Angela Steinbach, Karin Bormann, and Silke Pielen. Gudrun made her way to Munich with a personal best of 1:06.8 in the 100-metre butterfly. When she left the Olympic pool it was with a time of 1:04.1 behind her – a striking improvement in her performance.

Petra Nows, 19, from Bochum went to the Games with sports writers dismissing her as little more than a high-class tourist. In the heats for the 200-metres breaststroke she might have been expected to make a quick exit. But she didn't. She made it to the final, where she came fifth with an excellent time of 2:43.4.

Annegret Kober, Gudrun Beckmann and Petra Nows were hardly rated on the international swimming scene before Munich, but now they are suddenly among the hottest properties.

DSV, the Federal Republic Swimming Association need not fear for its future after the Munich Olympics even though not all its medal hopes have been fulfilled. Preparations for the next goal, the first world championships in Belgrade in 1973, are already under way. That will be the time for the DSV to hive off many tried-and-tested names. Up-and-coming youngsters have made their presence felt.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 September 1972)

■ OLYMPICS

Ulrike Meyfarth – Olympics high-jumper surprise



(Photos: dpa)

Ulrike Meyfarth was born on 4 May 1956 in Frankfurt am Main and lives at 59 Friedensweg, Wesseling, near Cologne. She is a sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, six foot tall and weighs 145 lb.

Her eyes are dark yet despite her Olympic gold medal she still looks a trifle on the shy side. Her hair is almost shoulder-long with a fringe in front.

The fans view sporting winners in a light entirely different from that in which they see losers and also-rans. Winners are considered to be personalities, not just muscle-bound athletes, all brawn and little brain, but sporting individuals.

Valeri Borsov's muscular thighs are, of course, important for a sprinter but then so is the powerful forearm of a tennis ace. Renate Stecher's masculine running-style is likewise of secondary importance. What matters is that they win. Viewed in this light Ulrike Meyfarth has in the past been no more than a high-jumper with a promising flop. Cameras have either been pointed at her pretty face or, from a discreet distance, at a becoming pair of legs as they run up and sail over the bar. One view or the other is all that has been seen of an outsider who prior to her Olympic performance ran to a personal best of six foot one and was only really sent to Munich to learn a lesson or two from the world's top flight, among whose number she was not deemed to rank.

She did more than live up to expectations, though, and although her Olympic victory will rank as one of the greatest sensations in the history of the Games the most surprising point about it is not one that can be entered into the record-books.

There is the occasional gap in the barbed-wire emplacements of top-flight competitive sport with its select band of athletes geared to the requirements of the day and now and again rank outsiders manage to bridge it.

Monika Pflug's gold medal in the Olympic speed-skating event at Sapporo is a case in point. So, perhaps, is Mary Peters of Britain's gold medal in the pentathlon at Munich.

Both would seem to have found a gap and slipped through into the ranks of a select group among whom long-term plans are sacrosanct and form is felt to be as important as on the turf.

Ulrike Meyfarth ("At Schongau training camp we did virtually nothing but go sailing"), won Olympic gold in the Munich high-jump. Her six foot three and a half equalled the word record held by Ilona Gusenbauer of Austria and Ulrike only just failed at three attempts to clear another inch.

At the last national athletics championships she only came third. Now, over night, as it were, she has come to be a star.

This is a fact with which her parents (they are almost always there when Ulrike jumps and were naturally in the Olympic Stadium at Munich) will have to come to terms, for their daughter does not yet seem fully to have realised the change that occured for her in Munich between 14.30 and 18.45 hours on Monday, 4 September.

The war of nerves among the 33 women high-jumpers as they waited their turns to jump seemed to pass Ulrike by unnoticed. She failed, for instance, to notice how Ilona Gusenbauer grew increasingly hectic in her attempts to concentrate before each jump. The Austrian champion twice peeled off her track suit out of turn.

Rita Schmidt of the GDR knelt motionless on the run-up and gazed into the distance. Can it be that the favourite felt her prospects of success recede into the far-off distance?

Ulrike Meyfarth also failed to notice the impatient gymnastic exercises resorted to by Barbara Inkpen of Britain and the questioning glances cast in her direction by Yordanka Blagoyeva of Bulgaria.

Together with her team-mates Renate Gärtner and Ellen Mundinger she was delighted by every centimetre the Federal Republic trio managed to scale from one jump to the next.

Yet Ulrike Meyfarth had long been the centre of attention, not only of the 80,000-strong crowd but more particularly of the favourites, her competitors, who instinctively realised the danger the girl with the number 168 represented.

Ulrike's jumps were the most attractive of all. Her style was faultless as she carried her slender form over the bar. This, one sensed, was the form of an Olympic victor.

Klaus Gehrmann

(Die Welt, 6 September 1972)

Cyclists dual for the Gold

This country's Olympic cyclists won the four-man team event in a duel with the GDR. Udo Hempel, Günter Schumacher, Jürgen Columbo and Günter Haritz passed the finishing post well ahead of their intra-German rivals in a time of 4 min. 22.14 sec. In the race for third place Britain sprang a surprise victory on Poland to win Olympic bronze.

The home team, coached by Gustav Kilian and Karl Link, got off to a swift start. They were in the lead after the first round and by the half-way mark the GDR team was beat; the tactics had paid dividends.

The winning team passed the post in full strength. The runners-up called back

DIE WELT

their last man shortly before the finish, since only the third man's time counts.

This is the second time since 1964 that Gustav Kilian, a veteran himself of many a six-day event, has coached a four-man team to Olympic victory.

This country won the final four years ago in Mexico City too, but was disqualified because Jürgen Kissner was proved to have been guilty of an irregularity. Denmark was awarded the gold medal and silver was later sent to this country.

Now that the 5,000 crowd at Munich has seen for itself the home team's victory the copy-book blotted at Mexico City has been consigned to oblivion. The Kilian four beat Britain to reach the final, the GDR Poland.

The team was rearranged for the final. In place of Jürgen Vonhof, who raced in the semi-final, Udo Hempel, the last remaining veteran of Mexico, entered the fray.

Hempel, Schumacher, Columbo and Haritz bore witness to first-rate technique and rode well together. Their change-overs worked like a charm and the rounds passed by like clockwork.

After half the distance the GDR stood not a chance. Only a breakdown or a fall could possibly have changed matters.

(Die Welt, 5 September 1972)

(Photo: dpa)

